THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND

VOL. VII. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1833. NO. 2.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars a year, to be [illegible] $2 [illegible] within [illegible]

[illegible] will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued until [illegible] the editor is informed of the intention to discontinue it, and all arrearages paid, and a due compliance with all other requisitions, or notice to the editor to the contrary, must be received before such discontinuance can be expected.

[illegible] will be paid by the subscriber.

Any person who shall procure five subscribers, and be responsible for their payment, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

[illegible] will be charged for inserting a square [illegible] and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; [illegible] exceeding a square in the computation.

[illegible] advertising, not [illegible] the times [illegible] charged [illegible] each.

All communications [illegible] the editor must be post paid.

CONTRACT OF TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

DRUGS,

Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Dyes, Confectionary, Garden Seeds, Nails, Putties, Bath [illegible]

[illegible]

Emancipation,

[illegible]

CROSS KEYS,

SALISBURY, MD.

[illegible] C. Wright, [illegible] respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above stand, and that he has prepared to cut and dress wigs, and other [illegible]. He hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, April 2, 1833.

Cash! Cash!!

[illegible]

Constable's Sale.

[illegible]

A NEW FIRM.

Curtis and Brittingham.

HAVING associated in the Boot and Shoe Making business, and taken the stand recently occupied by Curtis & Brittingham, respectfully give notice that they have now on hand, and are still continuing to manufacture

BOOTS

For Ladies' & Gentlemen's

SHOES,

And that they are prepared to meet all the wants of a [illegible] public, at the very lowest prices. All articles in their line warranted to be equal to any thing of the kind ever before offered or been produced at this place.

The united exertions of the firm will be exerted to make their establishment as [illegible] as any, for style, neatness and quality of work, and they now respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public, believing that they can give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

The subscribers have both the disposition and ability to serve.

[illegible]

Constable's Sale.

[illegible]

LETTERS

[illegible]

Cash in Market.

[illegible]

PRINTING.

[illegible]

DRUG STORE.

[illegible]

Dyes & Medicines, Oil, Paints, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

[illegible]

Trustee's Sale.

[illegible]

Bill in Chancery in Somerset County Court.

[illegible]

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

[illegible]

LETTERS

[illegible]

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

[illegible]

BLANKS

[illegible]

Indentures Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

[illegible] JOHN S. DAVIS, Esq. is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Somerset county.

March 26, 1833.

[illegible] SAMUEL G. HOLLAND, Esq. is a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

April 2, 1833.

Town Lot for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, on TUESDAY the 30th instant, at the Washington Hotel in Princess Anne, the Old Court House Lot, and Jail lot. The [illegible] will be a credit of six and 12 months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the purchase money, at on the payment of which the property will be conveyed. Sale to take place between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Levy Court

GEORGE A. DASHIELL, Clerk.

April 9, 1833.

Bank of Salisbury,

March 29, 1833.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors will take place at the Banking House in Salisbury, on MONDAY the 22d day of APRIL next, between the hours of 10 and 1 A. M. and 2 P. M.

By Order

W. H. RIDER, Cashier.

April 2, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will sit on TUESDAY the 16th instant, at the court house, the Clerk's office, in Princess Anne, and continue until every thing pertaining to the business of the Court and assessment during the session of said Court, or Mayor, at, for the purpose of receiving transfers and changes of property in said County, and no changes will be made after the rising of the said County Court. By order of the board,

C. W. HARDING, Clk.

April 2, 1833.

Two Valuable Farms

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, offers for sale all his landed property in Baltimore county, containing 300 acres, and divided into two farms, adjoining each other. The said land is about half a mile from the County road leading from Salisbury to Quantico, about five miles from Salisbury, and about three from the Upper Ferry on Wicomico River. A more particular description of said land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would prefer seeing the same. The terms of sale will be accommodating.

JOHN BYRD.

Salisbury, March 26, 1833.

NOTICE.

I am at McDANIEL and [illegible] Peace Office, in Princess Anne.

My necessitous [illegible] to make a personal call on the [illegible] indebted to me. To some [illegible] and others [illegible] accounts, either by cash or note. I cannot no longer, as my creditors will not wait on me.

H. K. LONG.

March 26, 1833.

DISSOLUTION OF

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN HOOPER & CO. has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to discharge their respective accounts, with the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. The business will be continued under the name of John Hooper of Thos. at the house formerly occupied by the firm.

JOHN HOOPER, of Thos.

Salisbury, March 12, 1833.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

March 19, 1833.

[illegible] ON application of John J. Dashiell, Administrator of James W. Dashiell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, [illegible] administration on the personal estate of James W. Dashiell, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, A. D. 1833.

JOHN J. DASHIELL, Adm'r.

of James W. Dashiell, dec'd.

March 19, 1833.

List of Resolutions

Passed at the last Session of the Legislature of Maryland.

No. 1. A resolution in favor of John McElroy, principal of St. John's Literary Institution in Frederick.

2—In favor of Doctor Emma Martin, of Talbot county.

3—In favor of Benjamin Goddard, of Prince George's county.

4—In favor of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

5—Relative to the payment of the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof.

6—In favor of Bushrod W. Marriott sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

7—In favor of Alexander Robertson.

8—Relative to furnishing to the editors of papers and public journals in this State, printed copies of the daily proceedings of the senate and house of delegates.

9—In favor of Jonathan Kershner, of Hagerstown, and James P. Bayless, of Baltimore city.

10—In favor of James Wats, of Dorchester county, a soldier of the revolutionary war.

11—Relative to issuing a commission to the honorable Joseph Kent.

12—In favor of Levin Wilson, sen., of Somerset county, a soldier of the revolutionary war.

13—Requiring the treasurer of the Western Shore, to pay to his excellency the governor, the sum of money therein mentioned.

14—Authorizing the register of the land office, to issue a patent to Elisha Wright on two certificates of resurvey.

15—In favor of John Hutchinson, of Dorchester county.

16—Relative to a work on the testamentary law.

17—In favor of the Wardes of Baltimore county jail.

18—Requiring the register of the land office to record certain papers.

19—In favor of Alexander Robertson of Allegany county.

20—Requiring the treasurer of the Western Shore, to carry to the tobacco warehouse sinking fund, a sum of money therein mentioned.

21—In favor of Elizabeth Downing, widow of the late Butler Downing, a revolutionary soldier.

22—Authorizing the governor and council to contract for the rebuilding the centre division of the State tobacco warehouse No. 2, in the city of Baltimore.

23—Relative to transcribing certain records therein mentioned.

24—For the preservation and safe keeping of the barracks in the city of Frederick.

25—In favor of John B. Armstead, of Pasquier county Virginia.

26—In favor of Joshua Gupton sheriff of Harford county.

27—Relative to commemorating the anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

28—Relative to the public lands.

29—Authorizing the State librarian to dispose of certain copies of the "debates and proceedings" of the Virginia State Convention of 1829 & 1830.

30—Relative to the roof of the State House.

31—Relative to certain accounts.

32—Authorizing the governor and council to cause to be delivered a copy of the index to the laws of Maryland, from 1818 to 1831 to each court, and to each judge or justice of said court, and to each member of the general assembly, &c. in this State.

33—Relative to the ordinance of nullification of South Carolina, &c.

34—In favor of Harriet Williams.

35—In favor of Adam Hoops, of Westerlo Allegany county State of New York.

36—In favor of Stephen Pennell, of Brown county, State of Ohio.

37—In favor of George Pearce of Warren county, Kentucky, a revolutionary soldier.

38—In favor of Bernard Thompson, a revolutionary soldier.

39—In favor of James Jones of Baltimore county.

40—In favor of Barbara Reily, widow of ——— Reily, a soldier of the revolutionary war.

41—In favor of the visitors and governors of St. John's College.

42—In favor of Sally Hillman.

43—In favor of Solomon Sherman.

44—In favor of the Rev. Mr. Gerst and the Rev. Mr. Blanchard.

45—In favor of Jacob Koontz, of Allegany county.

46—Relative to certain records in the office of Register of Wills of Kent county.

47—Relative to the catalogue of the books in the State library.

48—Relative to the State map.

49—In favor of Moses Grove of Anne Arundel county.

50—In favor of James M. K. Hammond administrator of Thomas Lynch.

51—In favor of William Jones of Caroline county.

52—In favor of John Burbridge.

53—In favor of Ann Martin, of Prince George's county.

54—Relative to Prince Frederick town Academy in Calvert county.

55—In favor of William McLaughlin of Allegany county.

56—In favor of Samuel Graham, of Anne Arundel county.

57—In favor of Lower Marlboro' Academy.

58—Relative to the armory of Easton.

59—Relative to the presentation of a sword to George W. Rodgers.

60—In favor of Mary Chapman, of Georgetown, District of Columbia.

61—Relative to a geological survey.

62—In favor of the heirs and representatives of the securities of William Barrow deceased late of Dorchester county.

63—Requesting the governor to procure two suitable swords, to present to Col. Nathan Towson and Capt. John Gallagher.

64—In favor of Juliana Brice.

65—In favor of William Moore of Somerset County.

66—In favor of Anne Sommes of Georgetown, District of Columbia.

67—In favor of Joseph Williams of Annapolis, a soldier of the revolution.

68—Relative to newspapers.

69—Relative to two certain accounts referred to in the governor's message of the 13th of February last.

70—In favor of William Scharf, of Baltimore county.

71—In favor of Catharine Whitelock, of Cecil county.

72—In favor of Andrew Silver, messenger of the senate, and John Quynn, door-keeper to the house of delegates.

73—Relative to the State library.

74—Relative to the distribution of the extra sets of the acts of Congress in the library.

75—In favor of the president and visiters of the Maryland Hospital.

76—Relative to distribution of the laws of Maryland, and of the journal of the votes and proceedings among the sheriffs and county commissioners of this State.

77—Relative to the library.

78—Relative to militia officers.

79—Relative to the distribution of the laws and journals.

80—In favor of John Marshall of Cecil county.

81—Relative to academies in this State.

82—In favor of the supervisors therein mentioned.

83—In favor of Samuel G. Osbourne.

84—In favor of William Willis of Frederick county.

85—In relative to opening the navigation through the sounds.

86—In favor of the members of the legislature.

87—Authorizing the governor and council to settle the accounts of the printers.

88—In favor of the adjutant general.

89—Relative to the armories.

From the Southern Planter.

ON PAINTING HOUSES.

Shrewsbury Farm, Feb. 15, 1833.

Sir—We paint our wooden buildings with two objects: first, ornament; second, durability. Was oil used itself without any coloring matter, the wood would be made more durable than it is with paint, but as ornament is a considerable part of the object of painting, and as the addition of paint to the oil wears properly prepared, does not materially injure the preservative qualities of the oil, the ornamental effect of the coloring matter more than counterbalances the injury it does. Paint, when properly prepared, therefore, while it is highly ornamental to wooden buildings, as materially contributes towards their durability, that there is economy in using it. But as it is generally prepared, (I may say always) the ornamental effect of it on the outside of buildings is made only temporary, and its preservative qualities wholly destroyed. It is only necessary to look at our quickly decaying wooden buildings with the paint washed off more or less in different places according as it is exposed to the sun and rain, to be satisfied that the expense of painting has added very little towards preserving the building, or whether a building looks better without paint, or with paint nearly all washed off, with here and there a little remaining to show that it once was painted, I cannot determine. If what I have stated be fact, that paint as mostly prepared, is of little value, it will be well to look into the cause of it, that the evil may be remedied, and if I give the correct cause, happily the evil is removed without expense or trouble; or rather it is cheaper to make well than in this defective manner. We have only to leave out the spirits of turpentine, and we will have good paint. Ask the painter why he adds it to the paint, and he will tell you to make it dry quick. This is just the same as saying, to destroy the oil, which *renders the paint useless.* Now let us reason upon it and see if this is correct. If we pour oil on wood it soaks into it, and after it is all soaked up, if we apply more oil it will strike still deeper and soak up more; when it has penetrated sufficiently deep into the wood to prevent moisture from rain &c. penetrating as deep as itself, the wood is perfected very lasting. This would be the case if a building was simply covered with two coats of oil without paint. If we give it the third coat we put upon it as a fancy coat of paint to give it color, the wood would so quickly soak up the oil that the paint would be left a dry powder on the building, that would be easily rubbed or washed off. If we give it first a coat of oil with a little paint added to it, the oil soaks into the pores, and another coat of oil with the proper quantity of paint, while the pores are filled with the recently put in or first coat, remains sufficiently long before the oil is soaked up by the pores, for a part of it to dry with the paint, which forms a permanent covering of paint. This is the advantage of using two coats of paint; if the first coat was oil only, it would be better. When a house was thus painted all the injury done by the application of oil when it penetrates and prevents from penetrating into the wood, and the third part, perhaps wholly counterbalanced in forming a firm external covering which tends to make durable, when properly prepared a building is preserved and ornamented. Now what would be the effect of adding spirits of turpentine to the oil? We know of nothing better calculated to destroy our intentions at the one both of the oil and paint than this addition of turpentine. Every house keeper knows that if oil is on her floor, spirits of turpentine is the application to remove it; and how does it remove it when the oil and turpentine are added together? A chemical union takes place and the qualities of both are destroyed, and although either the oil or turpentine by themselves when applied on wood would add to its durability, yet when added together the original quality of both are destroyed, and the application is useless, just as an acid and alkali when mixed together destroy the qualities of each other and the effect of neither remains. Now when a building is painted with two coats of paint to which spirits of turpentine is added, instead of the first covering of oil (which has very little paint) being soaked up, and the second covering, as the pores are already filled, soaking up the oil so as to put a part of the oil may dry into the paint, thus making a firm coat of paint on the surface, which will exclude moisture and prevent the evaporation of the oil, and thus making the wood almost as lasting as time, and the color to remain as long as the wood lasts; what will be the effect of this addition of spirits of turpentine? The oil is decomposed and instead of soaking into the wood, and slowly drying in the paint to give a firm covering, it is quickly evaporated by the sun, the paint is left a useless powder on the wood where it is not sheltered from the rain it is soon washed away; and in places where it may not wash out without being washed off as the qualities of the oil are destroyed, it retains moisture and hastens decay. We have only to go to a house which was painted white, and examine the somewhat shattered spots where they get wet by showers, get hot in the sun and then wet again, to see how much off the paint, and scratch off the paint, and we will find the surface in a state of decay from the paint only excluding moisture yet retaining it. When pine wood is painted it should more especially have only oil and not paint without the spirits of turpentine, as there is in the wood turpentine sufficient to injure the oil. If we examine the shingles or weather boarding of a house, we will find wherever there is a knot or *fat place*, there the oil is decomposed by the turpentine in the wood, and the paint only put on which when spirits of turpentine was added to the paint. Does not this truth, which I have given all will allow, last turpentine makes paint dry quick, prove that instead of soaking into the wood, the oil is decomposed and evaporates, show the destructive effect of this addition of spirits of turpentine to paint, and although the inside painting of houses or those on which turpentine has been added, yet it would be more durable if the turpentine were left out. The oldest paintings we have are as fresh and glowing as when first executed, while the painting of the first masters of modern times are injured mostly by all I think by the use of turpentine. The fine paintings even of Sir Joshua Reynolds are losing their beauty. By some it is supposed that the paints used now are not as good now as they were in former days. Tis not the fault of the materials, but the preparation. Oil, for instance and white lead are as good now as they ever were and were they used without turpentine, or any thing else, as the painters say to make them dry, (or as we say to decompose the oil and destroy it,) would last as long and be as good as they ever were. If we add to the expense of painting the value of time and the amount of money used in the purchase of turpentine, and to this add the amount of injury done to the house, we will find it an enormous expense. From such trials as I have made, I believe the oil of Palma Christi to be superior to flax seed oil for preserving wood.—If the two oils be put on wood, the Palma Christi oil will be found much more difficult to remove by decomposing with turpentine which is proof it will be more durable. Palma Christi oil when properly prepared by boiling, is as clear and good as the purest oil. A good *work of art* and the effect of neither remains. Now when a building is painted with two coats of paint to which spirits of turpentine is added, instead of the first covering of oil (which has very little paint) being soaked up, and the second covering, as the pores are already filled, soaking up the oil so as to put a part of the oil may dry into the paint, thus making a firm coat of paint on the surface, which will exclude moisture and prevent the evaporation of the oil, and thus making the wood almost as lasting as time, and the color to remain as long as the wood lasts; what will be the effect of this addition of spirits of turpentine? 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Palma Christi oil when properly prepared by boiling, is as clear and good as the purest oil. A good *work of art* will produce from twenty to thirty guineas of it. Planters who wish to paint their buildings, would be able to make the best of paint oil, by cultivating a few acres of it, and when durability more than ornament is the object as in out buildings, sales, &c. giving them two coats of Palma Christi oil without paint would have the desired effect. The posts of my pigeon house, which were dipped in hot Palma Christi oil before they were put in the ground, look like they would last for generations to come; while the posts about the yard, garden, &c. are considerably decayed. Was the exposed six or eight inches of shingles dipped in a hot pot of Palma Christi oil, the expense would be a trifle and they would be very lasting. Some years ago, by neglect, a pot of oil with which I was experimenting, was spilled by burning the roof of the house was quite low, the building being deep in the hill side, I threw the oil on the house roof; in taking this house down a few days ago, these shingles were found as sound and clear of moss as when put on, while the others were much decayed. But the durability thus obtained would not be the only object; it is known that old shingles become covered with a kind of mossy growth; this growth is nearly as quick to take fire as spunk, the smallest spark that falls upon it when dry may take fire. Perhaps nine out of ten houses that take fire from sparks falling on the roof, do so from this mossy growth which never is produced on wood that is oiled, were shingles dipped in hot oil before putting them up, it would be a preventive of fire from sparks. A few days ago, during almost a calm, at mid day, when only a few coals were in the fire place my house roof was discovered to be on fire. As there was no ladder nor any way of getting at the fire, I could not reach it, and was obliged to pull down. A very strong inns however by getting in the window of a house not far off, and throwing water with great strength; some drops would reach the fire; thus some little time was given for relief. A man of great muscular strength with a small hatchet commenced cutting through the ceiling and flooring. The fire began to blaze, it would began to rise, all hope of cutting the fire was gone; he had however cut a hole through and was able to tear off the boards and cut the fire. These shingles upon examination were found sound, but they were covered with the mossy growth. A very small spark must have catched it on fire, for upon trial it was found almost as quick to take fire as gun powder. If these shingles had been dipped in oil before they were put on the house, I would have been safe from such an accident; and if but for many years to come. ROUT. R. HARDEN.

A plant, called the *malla grenada*, has lately been introduced into England from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated, as decidedly preferable to the common potato.

From the Mobile Commercial Register of the 27th ult.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

"The singular account we gave about three weeks ago of the birds who attempted on the second night after her marriage, to destroy her husband by pouring molten lead, like a vigorous cataract," into his ears, has been circulated far and wide in the newspapers. The incidents we related, have since been confirmed by undoubted evidence. So that what appeared to be nothing but sheer *Romance* turns out to be *Reality*.

The case was submitted to the House of Delegates a few days ago in the shape of a petition from the husband for a divorce.—The Proceedings which took place upon that occasion will appear from the following Report:

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Gholson said for the first time in his life he rose to present a petition for a divorce. He held in his hand the petition of Mr. Bradnax B. Williams for a divorce from Mildred his wife. This petition, with the accompanying documents, presented a story of the most interesting character. It showed that the petitioner some years since paid his addresses to the lady, who afterwards became his wife, and was then rejected by her—that subsequently, encouraged by marked attentions in the conduct of the lady, of a favorable change in her sentiments towards him, he again addressed her, was accepted, and about a month since was married to her—that the marriage was accompanied by the usual festivities, and demonstrations of joy and festivity, but that on the second night after the wedding his murder was attempted by an ingenious device—that of pouring a quantity of melted lead into his ear. He (Mr. G.) was of opinion, that, all the facts being considered in this transaction,—it presented a case of deliberate premeditated malice, in which the defect of reason was only developed by some great excitement which at times broke out into an uncontrollable madness or fury. If such was the fact, and the lady was deranged before her marriage, that circumstances were sufficient to authorize a divorce.

Mr. Brodnax said that it was not customary for a delegate to state the facts in petitions on their presentation, and he begged the House not to form a hasty opinion, from the single unpleasant circumstance in the unfortunate female in question. Mr. B. had received a letter from an intimate friend of his wife's family, which gave a beautiful delineation of the circumstances of this sad affair. And he thought that it would be unnecessary, that she was laboring under a bereavement of her mental faculties, when she made the attempt on her husband's life, and was incapable of the ingenious device which his friend from Brunswick seemed to think she had premeditated.

Mr. Gholson said he was sorry the gentleman from Dinwiddie had not understood his remarks.—He had been indulged to offer the petition merely in the course he had pursued during his whole public life—because if he was confident of any thing in his mind, it was of the fact that he was confident that this unfortunate woman was in a state of mental alienation at the time she made the attempt upon the life of her husband. He understood that it was the student desire of all parties, that this unhappy marriage should be severed. If her disarrangement was caused by repugnance to the connexion she had formed, it was clear to his mind that she never would be happy in the state, and consequently would be miserable, until released from it; while if she was deranged before marriage, it was sufficient cause in itself for a divorce.

Mr. Brodnax explained. He had heard the facts from the lady herself, and knew that she was perfectly sane. He was sorry that the gentleman had thrown out the remarks he had, against the character of the lady. He was from Brunswick, and was well acquainted with her family. He was from Brunswick, and was well acquainted with her family. He was from Brunswick, and was well acquainted with her family

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Repos.

At a Sabbath school festival given by the ladies of Hudson, Ohio, for the purpose of the contribution to their sabbath school library, in excellent taste, as well as heard about long among them, the following stanzas, from a gifted lady, were read to the least attractive.

Twinsburg, March, 1848.

THE FAIR.

On, lovely, and pure as are the Fairies
Of our mythic traditions and lore,
We welcome a band of our friends,
Who come in a spirit of friendship,
Clasping arms, and fans and baskets light,
Down the aisle of the Lady's Fair.
And lovely they are, in their delight,
When all unselfish are.

We've seen old faces, in the world's glare
Beneath the heavy cares of life,
Take, for the time, new powers,
Brighten and lighten as we meet
Where Duty's call, from the high hall,
Where Duty's call, from the high hall,
And well, in man, Mercy's call,
Fair sisters of the earth!

Then here's a health to the sisterhood
Fair Hudson's lovely band!
Here's a health to each sister's home,
Where'er it may be found!
May Sabbath's calm, and peace, and home
Soften and cheer each heart!
May Sabbath's calm, and peace, and home
Soften and cheer each heart!
Here's to the perfect delight on earth,
A wealth of hallowed joy!
Sun, light, and the tints of earth
How bright in our joy!
Nay—hear all ye—the joyous pealing
Fair Hudson's evening bell!
Of course, we'll take a look in
Becoming beauty's chapelet

Though gaudier bedecks, or not, in pride,
Who dare to be with beauty?
Hold! hear them! Hold! Hold!
Hold! hear the Hudson's Maidens!
And what? ye ask—
With some lovely one, the Maidens,
We know the Hudson's Lady Fairies
Dwell in just one island!

Haste, ye our Fair, we know not who pines
Your sisters's expectation!
Haste, ye of Hudson's Lady Fairies
Ye are not more divine!
Our sisters, too, are lovely, lovely
Each light and simple in mien,
Where, in that country, pine, oak, cedar,
Where all that age can pleasure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN.

The rapid increase in the population of Michigan has made it apportionable for representation in Congress to be admitted into the Union, fifth number of the states of the United States, can be but little longer delayed. A territory of such extent and such resources, from the enhancement to our wealth, and the influence to our political power, can not long be kept from the sisterhood of states. Her population is now about 150,000, and she is entitled to two members in Congress. Her population is rapidly increasing, and the tide of emigration is now setting in with great force, and will continue for years to come. Her population is composed of the best class of citizens, and her soil is rich, and well adapted to the production of all the products of the northern climate. The lands are now in the possession of the Indians, and are not in market. The Indian title will be extinguished in a few years, when the tide of emigration will flow in upon her with great force. The Indians are now selling their lands, and will soon be compelled to leave the country. The Indians are now selling their lands, and will soon be compelled to leave the country. The Indians are now selling their lands, and will soon be compelled to leave the country

VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1833. **NO. 4.**

[illegible] paid within six months.

[illegible] within 10 days after the expiration of the term subscribed for, it will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued unless at the editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid off, and it shall be a matter of indifference, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably enforced in every instance.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscriber.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Persons advertising most limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisement will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come rose Paid.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BANKS.	pr ct dis	BANKS.	pr ct dis
U States Bank	par	Hagerstown	par
Do Branches	par	Frederick	par
MARYLAND.		MARYLAND.	
Balt. & banks	par	Bank of Salisbury	par
Balt. Mech. Inst	par	Frederick cty bank	par
ALBANY LEASE		Bank of Genesee	par
Farmers & mech	par	Farmers bank of Md	par
Alleghany county	par	Annapolis	par
Allegh. R. Island	par	Bank of Fredrick	par
notes	par	Do Cumberland	par
CONNECTICUT		Do Salisbury	par
Middlebury Cntr	par	Do Georgetown	par
Farmers bank of		Do Berlin	par
Hartford	par	Bank of Potomac	par
Bank of Hartford	par	Do Frederick	par
Bank of Middle	par	Do Hagerstown	par
Bank of Washington	par	Do Easton	par
Hartford	par	Do Cambridge	par
Bank of Litchfield	par	Do Westminster	par
Bank of Litchfield	par	Do Elkton	par
Bank of Litchfield	par	Do Salisbury	par
NEW YORK		VIRGINIA	
N York city banks	par	Bk of Washington	par
Canal bank	par	Bk of the Union	par
Ticn	par	Farmers bank	par
Northern	par	Bk of Alexandria	par
Cty N York notes	par	Lynchburg Commercial	par
NEW JERSEY		Bank of Virginia	par
Jersey city banks	par	Do branches	par
Bank of N York	par	Bk of Alexandria	par
Bank of N Brunswick	par	Branch bank at Norfolk	par
Do Jersey Bank Co	par	Bk of Washington	par
Bank of Jersey	par	Bk of the Union	par
Bank of Newark	par	Farmers bank of Va	par
Mechanics bank of	par	Merchants bk of Alexandria	par
Newark	par	Do Lynchburg	par
Do Jersey City	par	Do Norfolk	par
Do Paterson	par	PENNSYLVANIA	
Do Trenton	par	State bank of South Carolina	par
Do Newark	par	Farmers bank of Md	par
Do Camden	par	Do Lancaster	par
Do Burlington	par	Do Pittsburgh	par
Do Cape May	par	Do Harrisburg	par
Do Newark	par	Do Chester	par
Do Jersey City	par	Do Reading	par
PENNSYLVANIA		Do Easton	par
State bank of Pa	par	Do Wilkesbarre	par
Do branches	par	Do Pittsburgh	par
Do Chester	par	Do Harrisburg	par
Do Reading	par	Do Chester	par
Do Easton	par	Do Reading	par
Do Wilkesbarre	par	Do Easton	par
Do Pittsburgh	par	Do Wilkesbarre	par
Do Harrisburg

FOR PATRIOTIC TIDINGS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY APRIL 23, 1833.

☞ In order to make room for the proceedings of the Legislature, we have omitted extracts from the Liberia Herald, and several other articles, we are obliged to defer the insertion of the Address of the minority of the Legislature on the subject of Reform.

☞ The Snow Hill Messenger of Monday the 15th inst announces *L. P. Denny*, Esq as a candidate for Congress—It will be seen in a subsequent column that we too have been authorized to make the announcement.

We were much surprised to find in the Easton Whig of last Tuesday some reproachful remarks respecting the complaints that have been made of the irregularities and tardiness of the Mails. Does the Editor of that paper pretend to insinuate that the complaints which have been made on this Shore are unfounded? We ask him then whether the mails (papers, &c.) have arrived here as regularly for any one month with in the last 12, as they did formerly? Have the Baltimore papers of any three successive weeks, during that time, reached us *at late dates* as under the old arrangement? Have they been for any three weeks regularly received of *later dates*? Was not the movement (?) of the P. S. mails, during the last session of Congress, so lately that the Washington and Baltimore papers were first *three* and sometimes even *four weeks* old before they arrived here? The experience of every man that has ever had to do with the post office in the shape of a paying customer, will justify the assertion that the mails on this Shore for the last 12 months have been exceedingly irregular and unbearably slow. This is truth, and we cannot see how any real friend of the Post Office Department can expect to maintain either a character for veracity or the friendship of the Head of that Department, by convincing it or by misrepresenting (tho' the whole community, by sad experience, know to be the fact. We think the true friends of the Department are those who expose the mismanagement of its faithless servants.

Our County Court adjourned Friday evening the 12th, between five and six o'clock, after a session of of eleven days. The session was prolonged somehat beyond the expectation that one or more witnesses, on the part of the State, would arrive from Baltimore in the steamboat that evening, their testimony having been deemed indispensable in the cause pending between the State and two individuals charged with, and presented for, passing counterfeit money on the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore. Neither of them, however, appeared, notwithstanding the Court had duly issued its mandate, which, it is presumed, must have been duly served. The consequence is, the accused are reduced to the hard necessity of enduring the miseries of incarceration six months longer before they can be brought to trial than they would have been, or, what is the same thing, of giving bail which, though not excessive, that laboring they cannot produce and our county is saved the expense of trying the accused.

At the above session of the Court six persons were sentenced to the Penitentiary for *larceny*, we believe.

Cambridge Chron.

FIRE AT CUMBERLAND

The fire at Cumberland in this State is stated to have broken out in a Corset Maker's shop, about 10 o'clock, on the night of the 14th inst. One account states the number of houses at 140 at least, and the amount of loss at $271,000. The buildings consumed were mostly of brick and two story log houses, in the very heart of the town, and including all the stores but one, the three principal Hotels and both Post Offices; and so rapid was the progress of the flames that many persons did not even save their clothes.—*Balt Republican.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Torch Light, dated CUMBERLAND, April 15

We are in the most distressed situation—about 7 houses, comprising *the heart of our town* now in ruins. The fire originated in a cabinet maker's shop, three doors north of the Union printing office. Many citizens are left without more than their clothing or books. The Union printing office is burnt, all except the account books. All the stores but one, are burnt down, the one remaining is Boyce and Beall's. Mr Shriver's large three story Tavern and Mr Fockle's Tavern are burnt, also the Bankmbank. The fire commenced about 10 o'clock yesterday, and the wind being high at the time, the flames soon spread, leaving very few houses, and to save our moveable effects. Nothing now remains but parts of walls and chimneys where once the principal part of the town stood. The Advocate office is also burnt, notice only the event a mere (which is much injured) and a very few type, no paper found.

The value of the property destroyed is $250,000.

New Orleans—The Court of Appeals of South Carolina have decided against slaves, that the oath of allegiance to the State in addition to an oath of fidelity to the general government cannot be required as a condition of admission to citizenship.

Thomas Jefferson Randolph, grand son of President Jefferson, has been elected in Albemarle as a candidate for the Legislature of Virginia.

It is stated in a New York paper that Count de Survilliers, (Joseph Bonaparte) is to sail from London on the 1st of next month, on his return to Bordeaux.

The Steam Boat Rogue is said by the Cincinnati papers to have been totally lost a few miles below New Orleans. Fifteen persons lost their lives.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Standard says, in relation to the missing of the Treasury, that the fire commenced in the room of a subordinate clerk, and that little doubt seems to be entertained that some great mischievous act existed which the conflagration has tended to conceal from the Head of the Department, whether raised for that purpose or not."

A report is very current in this city, and supposed to be well founded that the late direction of the Treasury Building in Washington, by fire, was caused by design and not accident. It is attributed to one of the clerks named *Lamb*, but not the person of the same name, who has for a long time held a responsible situation in the Department.

Balt Gaz.

Messrs. Livingston, Cass, M'Lane, Tyner and Barry—having been directed by the President, to inquire into the causes of the burning of the *Treasury office*, have reported that they have endeavored in vain to trace the origin of the fire, and are unable to impute it to any particular cause." They say, also, that very few papers of much important to the government or to individuals, have been lost.

M. St Clair Clark, the clerk of the House of Representatives, was observed dashing through the fire and smoking volume of the Treasury Department, looking earnestly among the flying papers, without attempting to save them. Upon being put in mind of what he was at, he replied that he was looking for his Acc ount of the Continental Expenses of the House. The gentleman smoked, saying you might as well look for a needle in a hay stack. But Mr. C. continued his search, and in an hour afterwards had up a bundle of papers, exclaiming in triumph *"Here are my vouchers for more than $100,000 expended. I shall sleep sound to-morrow night."*

Appointments by the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, for the ensuing twelve months:—

President—Dr. JOHN S. REESE.

Baltimore—Eli Henkle, *St John's*, Frederick Stee, *Old Town*

Georgetown—Thomas H. Stockton.

Alexandria—Levi B. Reese.

Mount Olive—Dr. Daniel Davis.

Tuberoacle—William Kesley.

Prince William—Daniel E. Reese, Jr.

Anne Arundel—Dr. W. W. Wallace, J. W. Everson.

Pipe Creek—Isaac Webster, W. Sexsmith.

Shippensburgh—R. T. Boyd, one to be sent.

Juniatta—Hugh Boyle, one to be sent.

Williamsport—W. C. Pool, Josiah Varden.

Reisterstown—Augustus Webster, Henry Myers.

Deer Creek—John W. Porter, B. Appleby.

Talbot—Charles W. Jacobs.

Queen Anne—William Collier—one to be sent.

Kent—James Hanson, James Crouse.

Caroline—Nicholas Dorsey.

Snow Hill and Princess Anne—Geo D. Hambleton.

Dorchester—Stephen Taylor.

The next Conference is to be held at Alexandria, on the first Tuesday of April, 1834.

The editors of the Norfolk Beacon were presented, on the 4th inst. with a few *Cucumbers* and *Strawberries* from the garden of United States Navy Hospital.

CHOLERA—It is stated in the New Orleans papers that the Cholera still continues to rage in the parishes of St. Martin and St. Mary. Among the slaves the deaths are numerous, and several highly respectable planters have fallen victims to the destroyer.

The New York papers of Monday, state that no doubt can now be entertained of the death of Mr. *Shiller*, our Consul at *Havana*. It is said that the cholera had left that city before the 4th instant, and that business had been resumed; information to this effect having been brought by Capt. *Hatch*, of the brig *Thorn*, which arrived at New York on Sunday, after a passage of nine days.

Mr. *Crawford* is now acting Consul at Havana.

An extensive fire took place in Mayaville on the 30th ult. Property to the amount of from $20 to $25,000 was destroyed.

Two double saw mills and four lath mills were destroyed at Orono, in the State of Maine, on the 3d ult. The loss is estimated at from $15 to $20,000.

The Odd Fellows' procession at Cambridge has been postponed till Monday the 29th inst.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, April 19.

Wheat,	1.17 a 1.19	
Corn,	68 a 71	

DRY GOODS.

We have received from a friend in reply to some inquiries, a few particulars concerning the U. S. Dry Dock, recently launched at the Navy Yard, Charlestown Mass. Chronicle. The Dock, we learn, is 341 feet in length, 50 in width, and 30 deep. Its capacity is nearly the largest ship in our navy—viz: the Pennsylvania: the entrance of the dock hence 59 feet across, and the width of that ship being 55. The dock is formed of well sets of gates called turning gates, swinging on hinges. Besides these is what is denominated the floating gate, which weighs 300 tons, built like a vessel, 60 feet long, 15 wide, and 30 in height—requiring about 19 feet of water to float it. There are 4 pumps, each 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and discharging altogether, at every stroke, 12 hogsheads; there are also 8 clean pumps, 1 foot in diameter. The water is first forced from the dock into wells, then into a large reservoir, whence it runs into the sea. The weight of the steam engine and machinery is about 102 tons.

The floating gate, which is not yet quite completed, is said to contain timber enough to build a ship of 800 or 400 tons; and some 3 or 4,000 dollars worth of sheathing and bolt copper have already been used upon it. The turning gates, at high water, sustain a pressure equal to about 800 tons. It is expected that the frigate Constitution, "old Ironsides," will be taken into the dock in the course of next month.

Nantucket Inquirer.

From the Liberia Herald of October 6.

OUR SEASONS.

"Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

The present time may properly be considered as the commencement of our natural year; the vegetating powers of nature are now apparently exerted to the utmost, and she appears arrayed in her most lovely garb. The appearance of our extensive dense, impenetrable forests, is variegated and beautiful beyond description; not a tree or shrub from "the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall" but appears to rejoice in bud and blossom, and silently, and impressively proclaims the bounteousness of the great author of all beauty and happiness.

Here, we have not as in the United States, three vicissitudes of heat and cold, which characterize the successive seasons of the year, with us very near the terms of Autumn, Winter, Spring, and Summer, become obsolete, or "the unbounded Spring encircles all." Our whole year is most, almost, but a division into two seasons, viz: the dry and rainy; the latter commencing near the first of May and ending in October, and from that period to their next annual commencement, we have an uninterrupted course or six or seven months of dry weather. The period of the accession termination of the rains is somewhat like each of which is accompanied with violent winds, tornadoes, and awfully sound tornadoes, however, are not so severe frequently experienced in the West; or on the Spanish main. They are at with peals of thunder, the most terrific and appalling, and the forked lightnings vivid and well defined, as to seem tangible, leaving a very painful impression upon the eye for some moments. A phenomenon of a tornado, terrible as it may appear, like all the effects of nature, only to the preservation and happiness the human species. Pessimo to its more or less, taken as the property of said William Stewart, and I hereby give a that on TUESDAY the 14th day of M at the Clerk's Office door, in the town Princess Anne at 1 o'clock P. M. I shall sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, the aforesaid writ of Fieri Facias.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

April 23, 1833.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Ebenezer Dashiell against George Dashiell, John Jones & William Stewart, I have seized and taken in execution one negro man named Levin, which said property I shall sell on TUESDAY the 14th day of MAY next, at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, at 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ of Fieri Facias.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

April 23, 1833.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Jonathan Dashiell against Levin Horner, I have seized and taken in execution two head of cattle, one head of horse, one bed and bedstead, one gun and harness, one horse and two cart wheels, the goods and chattels of the said Levin, which said property I shall sell on TUESDAY the 14th day of MAY next, at the Clerk's Office door, in the town of Princess Anne, at 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ of Fieri Facias.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

April 23, 1833.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin W. Dashiell, Jonathan Dashiell, Isaac Jones, one of Robert and John Smith, one of Levin W. Dashiell, William F. Dashiell and Mary A. Dashiell, one of Levin W. Dashiell, against Elijah C. Johnson and Sarah Johnson, I have levied upon taken in execution one house and lot, lying and being in Princess Anne, Somerset county, being lot No. 26, or by whatever number the same may be distinguished on the plat of the Commissioners for the improvement and regulation of said town, also two beds and furniture, which said property I shall sell on TUESDAY the 14th day of MAY next, at the Clerk's Office door, in Princess Anne, at 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs of Vendition Exponas.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

April 23, 1833

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of William Bonwell against George Dashiell, John Jones & William Stewart, I have seized and taken in execution one negro man named Samuel, one negro man named Jacob, one negro man named Woolford, M. D. Littleton D. Tweedle, William W. Handy, William Williams, William Roach, Littleton D. Dennis, William Williams, M. D., Isaac Williams, Levin Handy, L. D. Jones, John W. Christfield, Alexander H. Handy, Henry K. Long, George M. Willing, Littleton Long, John S. Zieber, G. Washington Humphreys, Littleton Harris, Mathias Miles, William L. McCormick, William Miles of Samuel, George Dashiell, Arnold E. Jones, George Riggin, Henry H. Riggin, M. D., James H. Riggin, Jeremiah Pollitt, William L. Jones, M. D., Joseph Barclay, William T. G. Polk, Levin Miller, Stephen Dennis, Henry Adams, James Hitchens, Samuel K. Handy, M. D., Samuel W. Jones, Alexander Jones, Thomas D. Jones, M. D., William Dix, Robert Tweedle, Henry Hyland, M. D., Thomas Barlow, Samuel G. Holland, John N. Bowland, William Custon, Thomas King Carroll, John Rider, Marshall Morris, George Davis, Daniel Ballard, William H. Waters, Robert R. Ballard, M. D., Richard E. Waters, Robert Waters, Nehemiah Walden, Jr., Thomas W. Waters, John P. Gale, William Dorsey, Henry P. G. Wilson, William C. Whittington, George D. Walter, Jesse Hughes, James Benson, Marcellus Jones, Benjamin L. Jones, Philip Covington, John Hopkins, Samuel White, George Ruell, Thomas B. Robertson, Alexander Dennis, William Dennis, James Dennis, Robert Sewell, Thomas Dennis, Jr., E. H. J. Collier, Benjamin Dashiell, Temple Toast and, John M. Bell, Benjamin Bailey, Nathaniel Bell, Robert Bell, Thomas G. Dashiell, John S. Bell, Thomas Marshall, Henry S. Handy, Thomas G. Henderson, William Roach jr., Henry Lankford, Littleton D. Maddux, John L. Turpin, Whitey T. Fontaine, Benjamin McCready, Henry Ward, William Wood, William Sudley, Stephen Ward, Morris H. Adams, James Lawson, Isaac Henderson, Sauther Whittington, Edward K. Dorsey, Robert Davy, Gilbert Milbourne, Stephen Horsey, Seth Williams, Isaac B. Coulbourne, John W. King, M. D., Ludowick J. Milbourne, Elisha Dashiell, Robert W. Swann, Burton Cannon, Geo. Walls, John A. Lankford, John M. Harris, Joseph Richards, Peter Guillet, Lavin Pollitt, John Plemming, Whittington Pollitt, Barnett Shreves, James Powell, John W. B. Parsons, James Whitelock, Henry Newman, Isaac Newman, Robert Patterson, James Phelps, George Howe, Wm. Smith, Ezekiel Webster, Samuel Ford, Travers Daniel, and all and every other persons or persons hereafter becoming contributors to the Somerset Savings Institution at Princess Anne, in the manner herein mentioned, shall be, in the manner herein mentioned and made a body corporate by the name and style of "The Somerset Savings Institution at Princess Anne," and to that have succession, and be capable in law, to hold and dispose of property, and to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and defend, and be answered and defended, in courts of law and equity, and in any other place to receive and take all deeds, transfers, contracts, conveyances and grants whatsoever, to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to change and renew at pleasure, and generally to do every other act or thing necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, or to promote the objects or designs of said corporation.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be a meeting of the members of said corporation on such day, and at such place as the seven persons first above named, or any three of them, shall appoint, of which meeting they shall give at least ten days notice by advertisement in the newspaper printed at Princess Anne, and on such day annually thereafter, for the purpose of choosing from among the members, five directors to manage the affairs of said corporation for one year thereafter, and until a new election shall take place; *Provided*, that such election shall be made within one month from the expiration of the term for which the preceding directors shall have been elected; and the seven named first above named, or any three of them, shall be the judges of the first election of directors, and the judges of all subsequent elections shall be appointed, and notice of such elections given, and the same shall be conducted in such manner as the by-laws provide.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the directors for the time being, or a majority of them, shall have power to elect a President from their own body, or from the other members, to fill all vacancies that may occur in the presidency or directory; to appoint all such officers, agents, and servants, as they shall deem necessary to conduct and transact the business of said corporation, to fix their compensation, and in their discretion, to dismiss them; to take bonds for the said corporation from all or any of the officers, agents, or servants, for their good behaviour, and faithful application in such form as they shall approve for the faithful execution of the duties of such officers, agents or servants, and to require the said officers, agents, and servants, to become the stockholders in said corporation, and generally to do such other acts touching the same as they shall deem most safe and beneficial, to effect the objects and designs of said corporation; and generally to do all such acts and things as may be necessary for the exercise of the aforesaid powers, or the powers vested in the said corporation, and the same by-laws from time to time to alter and repeal; *Provided*, that all such by-laws must be consistent with the laws of this State, and the majority of the members assembled at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting called in pursuance of any by-laws made for that purpose, and a majority of the members present at any annual or general meeting, may pass by-laws which shall be binding upon the directors; *Provided also*, that such by-laws shall not be contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the said corporation shall be capable to receive from any person or persons, any deposite or deposites of money, and to receive all money so received, in public stock of the United States, at the discretion of the directors according to the direction of such manner as they shall deem most safe and beneficial; *Provided always*, that nothing contained within this act shall be construed to authorize the corporation hereby intended to be created, to issue any bill, note or other device in the nature of a bank note.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the directors, at a meeting to be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the third Monday of February, on the first Monday of August in each and every year, to make and declare such dividends of the profits as shall have been made by the preceding six months, and proceed to pay, after paying the expenses of the institution, and the same to pay over to the members of the said corporation, or their legal representatives within ten days thereafter.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the concerns of the institution hereby intended to be incorporated, shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, or of such other officer or agent of the State as may be selected for that purpose by either branch of the Legislature.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall be, and continue in force until the year eighteen hundred and forty five, and until the end of the first session of the General Assembly that shall happen thereafter.

We certify the aforegoing to be a true copy of an original bill passed in both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Witness our hands this nineteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House of Del. Md.
ROB. H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk of the Senate Md.

BY AUTHORITY
Of the State of Maryland.

Public notice is hereby given that books of subscription for contributions to THE SOMERSET SAVINGS INSTITUTION AT PRINCESS ANNE, will be opened on Tuesday succeeding the third Monday in June next, and continue open from day to day, during the residue of the week, unless the subscription shall have been sooner completed. The persons named in the *charter of incorporation* having procured subscriptions to the amount of one hundred and fifty shares of ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid by weekly contributions, of one dollar on each share until twenty-five dollars shall have been paid. Or which no fine or forfeiture shall be imposed; with free permission, however, to advance at any payment any number, or the whole of the contributions.

No individual, firm or corporation to be entitled to subscribe for more than twenty shares on the first three days, and in *case that more than twenty-five hundred shares shall be subscribed at Princess-Anne, within the time above limited*, the undersigned commissioners shall reduce the subscription, after having received the returns from the other commissioners named herein, by striking off from the largest number in succession, until the whole shall be reduced five hundred and, or all the subscriptions to one share and, in case that there then be an excess, lots shall be drawn by the commissioners to determine who shall be excluded.

Subscriptions may be made by proxy, and in trust for *femes covert*, minors and others. The first contribution of one dollar to be made at the time of subscribing, and in case of reduction on account of excessive subscriptions the redundant payments to be returned to the proper parties. The second payment of one dollar will be required after the allotment, and two weeks notice in the newspapers printed at Princess-Anne and Salisbury.

WM. W. JOHNSTON,
GEORGE HANDY,
JOHN WOOLFORD, M. D.
JOHN DENNIS,
JOHN J. DAVIS,
Commissioners for Somerset Co

And books of subscription will be also opened on Monday the twenty-seventh day of May next, at each of the TAVERNS in Drummondtown, for twelve hundred and fifty shares for Accomac county, as above prescribed

THOMAS R. JOYNES,
WILLIAM P. CUSTIS,
PETER P. MAYO,
WILLIAM GILLETT,
HENRY A. WISE,
Commissioners for Accomac Co

April 13, 1833.

Augmentation of Capital.

STEAM COMPANY
OF MARYLAND.

By virtue of a recent act of the General Assembly of Maryland.

The President and Directors of this Corporation having determined to enlarge its means of operation, have constituted and appointed the following gentlemen commissioners for the purpose of disposing of seven hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the said Company, viz. Thirty to say, in Baltimore, and the other of the seventh day of May next, and during the week as above.

THOMAS R. JOYNES,
WILLIAM P. CUSTIS,
PETER P. MAYO,
WILLIAM GILLETT,
HENRY A. WISE,
Commissioners for Accomac Co

The commissioners appointed for Worcester and Accomac counties, will make returns of subscriptions and funds received by them respectively, to chose for Somerset, within one week from the closing of their books, and it more than is the number allotted to either, or each of the said counties, the same shall be considered in the general allotment, and a share shall be given accordingly.

Plan of Operations.

The capital and funds of the SOMERSET SAVINGS INSTITUTION, to be deposited on interest in some one or more of the banks, or incorporated companies, in the city of Baltimore, subject to the draft of the Treasurer, and the use of the Steam Company of Maryland, to be disposed of in the manner, or in the Somerset Savings Institution, at either of which it is contracted will be made redeemable.

The Somerset Savings Institution, in virtue of its charter and by-laws, will enjoy the advantages of a bank of *deposit and discount*, to which the family of its *charterer*, The style which the author of Peter Parley's Tales has chosen as a vehicle of instruction for youth, will be adopted in its pages, and Peter Parley, in his proper character of story teller and traveller, will often appear as a contributor. The work will comprise pieces adapted to all stages of the youthful families from childhood upwards. It may thus pass from hand to hand in the family circle, and the parents will not disdain to find amusement in what they are called upon to explain to those children, while the elder branches will be induced to try to read on, by easy steps, their still younger companions to that enjoyment which they have already experienced themselves.

The Contents of the Work will be too various to be enumerated in this place; but in order to convey some idea of the intentions of the conductors, the following may be mentioned as forming a portion of the more prominent subjects.

I Geographical Descriptions, of manners, customs, and scenery.

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The Publishers have made arrangements to have the work abundantly illustrated with spirited engravings, and every effort will be made to render it a useful auxiliary to the cause of education.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be issued every other Saturday, and 26 numbers will constitute the yearly volume. The price will be One Dollar a year, *payable in advance.*

To all who take two or more copies, a reasonable discount will be made.

LILLY, WAIT & CO.
April 23, 1833. Boston.

NOTICE.

The subscribers hereby request all persons indebted to them on note or open account, to come forward and settle the same without delay the situation of their business will not permit them to wait any longer.

They would also call the attention of the public to their

Stock of Goods,

Among which are still left many desirable bargains. As the season is advancing and they have on hand a heavy

Stock of Woollen Goods,

They will dispose of them at a sacrifice, and for those they can be purchased in any city of the United States. They have also in store

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer
GOODS,

Selected with great care, and which they offer at LOWER PRICES than to some quality can be imported for, at this time.

ALSO

50 bushels ground Alum Salt,
A lot of superior Percussion Guns,
Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery and China,
Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.

As they are determined to sell, at any price, persons will find it to their advantage to call immediately and examine the assortment.

DONE & JONES.

April 1, 1833.

And the undersigned will also proceed in like manner on the twenty-seventh day of May next, and during the week as above.

HAYD K. HOPKINS
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
GEORGE HUDSON,
JOHN T. DENNIS,
JOHN MITCHELL,
Commissioners for Worcester Co

And the undersigned will also proceed in like manner on Monday the twenty-seventh day of May next, and during the week as above.

THOMAS R. JOYNES,
WILLIAM P. CUSTIS,
PETER P. MAYO,
WILLIAM GILLETT,
HENRY A. WISE,
Commissioners for Accomac Co

The commissioners appointed for Worcester and Accomac counties, will make returns of subscriptions and funds received by them respectively, to chose for Somerset, within one week from the closing of their books, and if more than is the number allotted to either, or each of the said counties, the same shall be considered in the general allotment, and a share shall be given accordingly.

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DONE & JONES.

April 1, 1833.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Dave J. Jones, and Jesse Jones against George M. Welch, a prisoner in the gaol in Somerset county, one at the suit of James Jesson use of Ben W. Humphreys, and the suit of the use of Humphreys & Longfield against Robert L. Dennis, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: All the right, title, and interest of Robert L. Dennis, in and unto a certain tract or parcel of land called Pot at Waggaman's Last, containing 4 acres at least more or less, which said property I shall proceed to sell on TUESDAY the 21st day of MAY next, opposite the Clerk's office door in the street of Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above claims. Sale to take place between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

April 23, 1833.

Parley's Magazine,

For Children and Youth.

The design of the publishers, in this Magazine, is to offer to the public a entertaining work for children and youth; one that may become with them a monitor; one that will please and instruct them; one that they will regard not as a thing which they must read as a task, but which they will love to consult as a companion and friend; one, in short, the reading of which may be pleasant to good children as a reward, but the denial of which may be left as a punishment by those who are bad. It will consist chiefly of matters of fact, and the editors will endeavor to present truth and knowledge in a guise, as attractive to the youthful mind, as that in which fiction has generally been arrayed.

The title of the work is chosen, as an indication of what it is intended shall be its character. The style which the author of Peter Parley's Tales has chosen as a vehicle of instruction for youth, will be adopted in its pages, and Peter Parley, in his proper character of story teller and traveller, will often appear as a contributor. The work will comprise pieces adapted to all stages of the youthful families from childhood upwards. It may thus pass from hand to hand in the family circle, and the parents will not disdain to find amusement in what they are called upon to explain to those children, while the elder branches will be induced to try to read on, by easy steps, their still younger companions to that enjoyment which they have already experienced themselves.

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DONE & JONES.

April 1, 1833.

Bank of Salisbury,

March 29, 1833

THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors will take place at the Banking House, in Salisbury, on MONDAY the 3d day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.

By Order.

W. H. RIDER, Cashier.

April 2, 1833.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN S. CROCKETT, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffality of Somerset county.

April 23, 1833.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DAVIS, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffality of Somerset county.

April 9, 1833.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS JONES, of Thos., Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffality of Somerset county.

April 9, 1833.

☞ We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffality of Somerset county.

April 2, 1833.

By the House of Delegates,

March 21st, 1833.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the resolution passed on the 14th day of March 1832, be and the same is hereby suspended in its operations, for the period of four months, so far as relates to the removal from commission, of such officers as may not report themselves agreeably to the requirements of that resolution; and that all the said officers be allowed until the first day of June next, to report themselves, as required by said resolution.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be and he is hereby directed, to issue his General Order, requiring all officers who have not reported, as directed by the resolution of the 14th March 1832, to report themselves to his department, on or before the 1st day of June next.

By order,

G. G. Brewer, Clk

By the Senate, March 23d, 1833—Assented to.

By order, Jas H Nicholson, Clk

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

The officers of the Militia are *required* to give due attention to the above resolutions.

By order,

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.
Adjutant General Md. Mia.

April 23, 1833.

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April 2, 1833.

The Somerset

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

AT PRINCESS-ANNE.

A corporation under the above title having been created by the last Legislature, it is esteemed proper to expose the principles upon which it is proposed to be founded, and the advantages to be derived from a participation in its beneficial privileges.

The object is to inculcate in its *depositors* and members habits of *economy*, and to afford to all a *ready* and *safe* means of investing such sums of money as may be saved from *waste* and *useless expenditure.*

In order to arrange its operations upon a perspicuous, systematic, and economical scale, the contributors will be divided in three distinct denominations, to wit: *transient*, SPECIAL, and WEEKLY depositors.

1. The *transient* depositors are those who place their funds in the Institution merely for *safe keeping*, and who, as they receive no interest, subject, by virtue of a particular agreement, are at liberty to withdraw them at pleasure.

2. The SPECIAL depositors are those who place a *specific sum* for a *given time*, and who, as they are not entitled to dividends, receive a certificate bearing interest at a fixed rate.

3. The WEEKLY depositors are those who constitute the *permanent stockholders* or stock holders of the BANKING DEPARTMENT, amongst whom the profits of the Institution are to be divided semi-annually, and who are known as the MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Charter of Incorporation.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1832, CH. 214

An act to Incorporate the Contributors to the Somerset Savings Institution at Princess-Anne.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That William W. Johnston, John Dennis, John J. Davis, James Hutchison, Hayd K. Hopkins, Woolford, M. D., Littleton D. Tweedle, William W. Handy, William Williams, William Roach, Littleton D. Dennis, William Williams, M. D., Isaac

POETRY.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

SONG OF THE CONSUMPTIVE.

How fast he dies,—I wait the hour
To hear my bride to the tomb—
My child, by its Maker's power,
Has ceased to breathe a sweet song!
The bertle flush will come to glow,
Yet, poor child, not of disease to bind,
And the lid of each shall soon be closed
The blessing of the mercy end!

Thou art all the earth I have to cheer me,
No sorrow there all passed away,
But such angels, how only taste,
He'll, or, rather, thee before pass,
There he'll forget Thee in his joy,
His pillow with cooling tears,
That sure, 'tis so all be cold, to weep
O'er the dark dream of coming years.

Oh no, I do all not shrink from death,
I do not wish, not sin, to live,
I would not keep this quivering breath
For all the earth's poor gain,
I'd lay me calmly down to rest,
Nor shed one bitter, parting tear,
For when the soul is soon to be blest
Why should it fear to leave here?

Blighted in hope, my tree was gone,
Why should I weep, to go to die,
For who would pass life's scenes alone,
When health and peace are fleeting by
Once I dreamed of joy, as I thought
That death was sure would welcome be,
But wishes long, and pain, has brought
A wish that death would set me free.

And where for you should I fear to meet
The loved on been spirit gone before me,
Unto you bright and blooded seat
Where earthly pain shall not come more,
Thou angel come Hang to sweep
My daughter to mansion in the skies,
On golden harps His praise to sing,
Whose death has bought our paradise.

A. G. L.

Vienna, April 11th, 1833.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KENTUCKY.

For beauty of landscape, excellence of soil, for beauty of forest, the number of clear streams and fine rivers, health, and the finest development of the human form, and patriarchal simplicity of rural opulence, Kentucky unquestionably is equal to any State in the Union. Its population, and area are 1,00 in health. The eastern and southern front touches the Alleghany Mountains, which separate it from Virginia and to it. The centre of the State contains a tract of country 100 miles by 50, which for beauty of surface, the delightful scenery of its open prairie, and the extreme fertility of its soil, exceeds perhaps, any other tract of country on the same extent. So much this valued land is covered with the soil, as to impart to it a warm and luxurious gallery, which imparts an unspeakable freshness and vigor to the vegetation. The meads, on which the green sward presents the appearance of the English lawns, have a rich verdure, grand effect, as if arranged for a splendid grand. Great acres of prodigious size climb the trees, and spread the branches and leaves over all the other verdure. In the first settlement of the country, it was covered with a thick cane brake, which had disappeared, and has been replaced by a beautiful green covering of the finest grass. The trees usually in not large, but tall, straight and tapered, and have the appearance of having been implanted by the plan, they are very frequent table streams wind among these groves, and fan in the Schuylkill hard and sponge of pure limestone water. These are the gardens of the Mississippi Valley—sacred Arcadia.

That part of the State bordering on Tennessee and Virginia, resembles the land in the valley and the vicinity of the Alleghanies, highly picturesque and romantic ground. Between the Rolling Fork of Salt River and Green River, is an extensive tract called "barrens," the soil of which is not so fertile as the other, but the country is covered with grass like a pasture and form a most large farm. Between Green and Cumberland Rivers is a still larger tract of "barrens," and spread over the same extent as the immense number of "knobs," covered with shrubbery and stump oaks. In fact the Legislature made a grant of 1000 acres of land to every man disposed to come to become an actual settler in this district, and in one of many it actually the inclines of the country proceed very leading, between the wooded and open, and open the aspect.

At the time of the Tippecanoe, Kentucky contributed more than its quota, the battle of Thames. Amongst the Kentucky regiment, there were enough to one hundred Kentucky and American mega a much, and on an hundred in 1812, were, gone and not appear.

Lexington, after Lake Erie, on a road from Rawsville, which had shot three bucks, more than a mile in a day, in the night time. The population of Lexington, is 6000, and is a town from a mile and a half, and has come to be the area a miniature indeed it must have been.

Of the mineral this State, we shall only mention the Big Mount Bluegrass and some other points to unique, though the most important, the high buildings. It is said to contain over 12,000 and a region has been too often attempted to be described. Falls of Ohio, Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, Paris, Maysville, Lexington, and Portland are a great part of the town, along on the Ohio, Louisville, Lexington, Maysville, Frankfort, Paris, Maysville, Lexington, and Portland, the

POETRY.

[illegible]

SONG OF THE DOVE SPIRIT.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

The Brad Dog.

[illegible]

Scotch Method of Teaching Music.

A Highland piper having a appeal to teach, [illegible] his knowledge with the aid of a [illegible] drone, [illegible] and [illegible] "Here Donald, gee a blast! No, no, [illegible] Donald, without [illegible] Donald, without [illegible] blast forever, without making a tune at all, and I dinna tell ye how the spacer things are [illegible] the paper mann help ye. Ye see the big [illegible] follow wi' a sound open face, pointing to [illegible] [illegible] between the two lines of a bird, [illegible] the mass easily tru that line to fire, while [illegible] beat mon wi' yere feet, and gee a long [illegible] blast. When ye get a bit, ye know ye make tune o' him, and he'll move faster an' faster, when ye black his face he'll run four times faster than the copy of all saints and sinners; [illegible] easily be this, [illegible] out which is one impossible to divide them [illegible] the sounds, that under such circumstances it would and inevitable to turn out cows, sheep, or horses into a piano for a tune, unknown [illegible] done by New England farmers on their well fenced lands. A dinner bell to a pig at one end, and to the bell end of a horse or the horn of a cow at the other, would limit the tunes of them to tune exactly or not. The extent of the tune would be the radius of the circle, about which they rotate from side to side to crop the grass.

For want of suitable fencing material, Shepherds and shepherds are still to be found in the field of Hudson, as a substitute for rail fences and stone walls. The farmers are not men who are to permit them flocks from the depredations of wolves, but for a very different purpose, to protect the premier crops, which feed in the pasture, from the depredations of the sheep. Therefore them office of the faithfull duty of intimate foot and fourth con tenth, between the verge of the field of corn and the hoop pine, the sheep feed, have to attend to the security of their flocks. They appear to be an ambulant race hung down upon the grass at their ease while their ever active dogs take upon them the whole management of the flock. These dogs are a cross of the celebrated station, and of the importance of the command entrusted to them over the head of subordinate animals, strike at every dong the edges of the pastures, like mighty centinels, diplomas, in their very step and mien, what might almost lead to an air of magisterial dignity. Where the verge of the pasture is broken, stone or more dogs are necessary. They patrol, and faith, meeting each other with the [illegible] of centinels, [illegible] [illegible] allotted bounds, and when long about face [illegible] the line of march.

A French gentleman stated to me, that as great is the anxiety and society of sheep [illegible] that if they are [illegible] [illegible] only to leave them around the inner [illegible] of the pasture for the purpose of the flock, and to designate properly the boundary lines for them to traverse when they [illegible] completed the end of their track and will enter no strain sheep to manageress them. When a mere is seen pacified over this line, to crop the herbage beyond it, the dog fastens silently to the spot. I noticed one of them, attendant a flock near Lille, to give a sudden and loud bark at the very ear of the trespassing sheep who, in his agitation at the unexpected rebuke, wheeled completely round, as if stunned. This it appears to be the business of the Shepherds dog, as well as of the shepherds, to watch not so much for the safety of the flocks, as for that of the adjacent, unfenced fields of grain. The shepherds dogs sell for one or two hundred francs each according to the excellence of their education, as the gentleman expressed himself in reply to my inquiries. The Shepherds themselves frequently take up the dog alone in the hold along the summer, sleeping at night in the little portable houses or sheds mounted on wheels, which they move about at pleasure on choosing their pastures. I have seen them travelling along the roads between the sheep pastures and the houses from whence they get their supply of food, with wheel or wagon, probably somewhat after the fashion practised by the patriarchal shepherd David. The Shepherdesses, as well as the Shepherds, from their constant residence in the fields and exposure to the sun, have complexions quite as brown as those of the native Indian squaws of America and judging from appearances, one would suppose them to be equally as capable of sentimental loves. Pastoral life, as depicted in poetry, like many other concerts of the poet's imagination, loses a portion of its charms when viewed in the sober light of truth. The idle life led by Shepherds of ancient days afforded them such ample pleasure to native love, that the very terms 'swain' and lover have become synonymous.

CANADA AS IT IS.

A small volume with this title, description of the Annexation policy, commerce and agriculture of the upper and lower provinces, has just been published by William Stuart of New York. It is an unpretending but a very useful and concise much information relative to our Canadian neighbors, perhaps not well known on this side of lake Ontario's dominions. Particularly in this [illegible] we presume, respecting two religious [illegible] the upper province who reside on the [illegible] in the Niagara and Gore districts. One of them is called the Tunkards. They are dissenting Quakers also, in tenets, but shave their beards clean close in a long suit of homespun brown cloth, cut little stummer hats. The other sect started to be called the *Dunkites or Children of Peace*. They dwell in the *Village of Ivy*, near New Market, some thirty miles N. N. E. of the city of York, on the summit of which they have erected a temple in the manner of Solomon's. It is twenty feet in height, and seventy in length and twenty in breadth, containing in elevation. They live in a little community, whose principle of association seems to be that of mutual assistance. They do not, like the Shakers, hold the property in common, but have separate farms, and are in a thriving condition. David Wilson, from whom they derive their name, was the founder of the sect. He is still living in their preacher. Their language and their fashions. That gentleman sometimes holds religious meetings in the town of York. They do not disparage matrimony, but if any young man of the community has a fancy to enter into the bonds of wedlock, he makes known his [illegible]

TAN BARK WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received until the last Monday in May next, for the supply of any quantity of good Tan Bark, not exceeding TWO THOUSAND CORDS, to be delivered at Princess Anne, in June, July, August, September, October and November next, in equal quantities, on each month. The price is to be stated in cents per hundred pounds, and also the price in each description. The payment will be made on the delivery.

Address to the President and Managers of the STEAM COMPANY OF MARYLAND, at Princess Anne.

April 16, 1853.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 8, 1853.

ON application of William Crockett, Hanes and Joseph C. Harris, administrators of Ephraim K. Harris, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Somerset County, [illegible] from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ephraim K. Harris, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 12th of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of April, A. D. 1853.

WILLIAM HARRIS
JOSEPH C. HARRIS,
Adm. of E. K. Harris, decd.

April 16, 1853

Insolvents' Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. [illegible] TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1853. [illegible]

[illegible] FIRM.

[illegible] JOHN WILLIAMS, [illegible] in the [illegible] TRADING BUSINESS, [illegible] the same will be carried on [illegible]

H. E. Lloyds & Co.

[illegible]

[illegible] WILLIAMS, [illegible] WILLIAMS.

[illegible]

[illegible] AND [illegible] SALE [illegible]

[illegible]

Notice Creditors.

[illegible]

H. P. C. WILSON.

May 14, 1853.

STORE OF THE

CROSS KEYS,

SALISBURY, MD.

[illegible] C. Wilson [illegible] respectfully [illegible] the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has [illegible] the above store, and [illegible] a [illegible] stock of [illegible] which he will sell for [illegible] Country Produce, [illegible] Cash. [illegible] Salisbury, March 29, 1853.

WANTED,

About 200 likely Negroes, male and female, for which a liberal cash price will be given in Princess Anne, by a gentleman whose name will be at the office of the Herald.

June 30, 1853.

Thomas & Hammond's

DRUG STORE

[illegible] BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE.

This Stand being continued to the advertiser, and conducted by the first [illegible] the proprietors are prepared to sell the patron[illegible] on as favorable terms as any other house in Baltimore, which is to say, [illegible]

Drugs & Medicines, Oils, Paints, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Place their orders with us to execute in the neatest, prompt and cheapest manner [illegible] done in the [illegible]

April 5, 1853.

NOTICE.

Of Partnership.

By mutual consent of parties, a dissolution of the partnership heretofore taking place in the firm of DRAPER & HILL. For the future the business will be conducted at home by Eli T. Draper, who continues to solicit public patronage, and pledges himself to use every effort to give general satisfaction.

All persons indebted to the above firm will find it to their interest to settle promptly and satisfactorily, as accounts have been standing for 12 months or upwards, and must expect no further indulgence.

CHARLES TOWNSEND,
ELIJAH HILL.

March 24, 1853.

A NEW FIRM.

Carpet and Bedmaker.

HAVING [illegible] from the East and [illegible] business [illegible] and take the stand recently occupied by Curtis & Bennington, Corner Baltimore and Calvert Streets, where they will be pleased to see all their friends and customers.

BOOTS

And Ladies' & Gentlemen's

SHOES.

[illegible] Ladies' [illegible] Gentlemen's [illegible] Boots, [illegible] Shoes, [illegible] Ladies' [illegible] Shoes, [illegible] Gentlemen's

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] The Orphans Court of Somerset will commence on the [illegible]

SOMERSET COUNTY, [illegible] 1833.

[illegible]

The National Intelligencer [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. [illegible]

[illegible]

MAP AND OFFICIAL SURVEY OF MARYLAND.

[illegible]

CHARLES ALLEN. [illegible]

[illegible]

Richmond Enquirer [illegible]

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION [illegible]

[illegible]

CALEDONIAN MERCURY. [illegible]

[illegible]

A HAPPY LOT. [illegible]

[illegible]

Norfolk Herald. [illegible]

[illegible]

Baltimore Gazette. [illegible]

[illegible]

Baltimore Gazette. [illegible]

[illegible]

*Baltimore Gazette

POETRY.

From the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

BY MRS. [illegible]

On hearing the Chevalier [illegible] of Mr. [illegible]

Long last thou [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINTING-INN, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. VII. [illegible] 22, 1843. NO. 30.

SKETCHES OF TURKEY.

This work just published by the Harpers, is the result of a tour of travel, or study, or time observation, by an American, (D. D. Kay, of New York) of sound science and sound judgment, and not of a lively and clever writer. The following are extracts:

A Turkish Dry Dock. The largest ship 240 feet long 80 wide, and 30 feet deep, is estimated to hold 1400 tons of water. A line of battle ship, the Mahmoud was in this dock undergoing coppering and repairs, and shortly after arrival the water was let in, in order to get her afloat. This was done by six separate sluices, and the whole time required was only an hour. The Mahmoud is chiefly remarkable for being the largest ship in the world, and being built on the French model. Length of lower gun deck 213 feet, extreme breadth 61 feet 3 inches, depth from the base line 30 feet, tonnage 2616. Sides planked inside and out with solid pine, and the outside entirely covered with fine 5 inch oak. Ships are purchased for 140 piastres, which are 5 for 4 dollars, and 18 to 20 with fifty carronades.

Turkish Letter Boxes. The chief advantage of both is plaff, or boiled rice and mutton which is much finer flavored than any I ever tasted in America. According a high pilaum, we covered our legs with his mutton, gravy, and had the pleasure of seeing our dinner cooked before our eyes. The mutton was sign in pieces of the size of a quarter of a dollar. A spit not much larger than a sewing needle is found through a dozen of these pieces and when the requisite number is prepared, the spits are placed over a charcoal fire. They are cooked in this way very expeditious by. A still, black faced old man presently appeared, as placed upon a large tin plate of copper, well tied, garnished with Cayenne, Cloves, and cut into the coals, and the usual three mutton chops, no lackey, no scrap of paper, no tablecloth, no napkin, no spoon, no knife, no fork, no plate, and Pilaum with a pepper-box for seasoning. It was placed on a stool about six inches high, in front of us, and as knives and forks were of course out of the question, we ate with our fingers in the fashion of the ancient Romans. We found the lambs to be cooked to a very delicate, and actually tending the absence of salt. Water in abundance was presented, and we enjoyed an abundant hands and beards, and also a goblet of clear cool water concluded the repast.

Fire Engine. The engines are not larger than those we, forced to water our gardens. This have but a single chamber, which is about eight inches long by three or four in diameter, they are carried to city about by hand, and in fact, seem far better calculated for a much than to push a fire. The Turkish engines are inferior, are ordered for Cairo, and personal strength and activity are needed to the work. Leather hoses are protected by a broad copper cap. In this state they will rush into the midst of the flames, and [illegible] Our companion assured us that he saw a person in the [illegible] while another man were playing upon them to keep them cool, and protect them from the scorching heat.

Rules for Southern Planters

RULES FOR TRAVELERS AND [illegible]

1. In the first place, treat your horse like a human being. [illegible] as you would be treated if you were on a journey, and cruelty not to consider it a crime. The *horrible* results comes with more pain to others and.

2. Never feed your horse without sufficient cause, as that irritates and spoils his temper. Give weak or a horse a tea or any like liquid of some kind to moisten the mouth, or water to keep it down.

3. If a horse is sick or [illegible] of horse, sometimes will, don't flog it, your spare not his digestion, or hurt from any the head. Nearly known a horse to run to bring tight food, he were many things not the dry mouth.

4. If your horse stumbles speak sharp to, or give him a pull or two with the bridle, not to appear, him to be watched, but do not stick himself to kick him, stumble worse.

5. A horse loves some one. Therefore, when using it or you should kick, some one whose to him. Use Spanish, so much the better—most horses know an ear for Spanish. [Horses procured from the Penny Club, probably understand the Cherokee quite as well.]

6. Never carry liquor on your person; a horse can't stand the smell of alcohol spirits. I never knew a man who carried a tipsler had good horses—they invariably become wind broken or foundered.

7. Don't start too soon in the morning. There is nothing gained in a long journey by starting away before breakfast. Let your beast have to rest and fill himself to feed stalling; he can then travel till night without much a feed.

8. When your horse is full and stiff, walk off in the morning or after eating, never ride out of a walk; towards evening, or his bowels empty, his pace may be accelerated without injury.

9. An outhouse is gained by walks. Instead of in the morning, [illegible] walk for evening. Let [illegible] in the evening. Never ride after a hard [illegible] on his sound [illegible] sleep, as well as other hours of rest and is enabled to [illegible]

10. See after your horse yourself, see that he is well walked and well fed, [illegible] Don't let him stand in the mud, or on a plank, if on where it can be [illegible] A dry stall floor with a plenty of clean straw, is the best bed for a horse.

11. Never ride your own horse when you can borrow from friends or neighbors, especially if you want to travel. A horse that knows you won't push himself like one that does not.

FINE KNOW.

VILLAGE HERALD.

PRINTING-INN, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

The Village Herald is published every Friday morning, at $1.50 if paid within six months, or $1.75 if not paid within six months.

No subscription will be taken for less than six months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and a reasonable time allowed for the same, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rate, and a liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

BOOTS

And Ladies' & Gentlemen's

SHOES.

And that they are prepared to manufacture to order, in a superior style of the best quality of materials all articles in their line, [illegible] they would remark that they are furnish Ladies' Boots and Shoes of a quality unsurpassed by any thing of the kind that has heretofore been produced at the place.

The united exertions of the firm will be directed to make this a superior establishment for the style and quality of its work, and they make a specialty of [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov 14, 1843.

A CARD.

A gentleman from Europe [illegible] of good cure of [illegible] he is willing to give [illegible] further particulars the public are referred to Mr. T. Adams, at the Hotel in [illegible] Hard

Princess Anne, [illegible] 1843.

Coach, Gig & Carriage Making.

[illegible]

Fortune's Home!!!

[illegible]

Carts and Wheelbarrows.

HAVING a [illegible] in the Cart and Shop making business, and taken the stand formerly occupied by Curtis & Brown, respectfully [illegible] that they have now on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS

And Ladies' & Gentlemen's

SHOES.

And that they are prepared to manufacture to order, in a superior style of the best quality of materials all articles in their line, [illegible] they would remark that they are furnish Ladies' Boots and Shoes of a quality unsurpassed by any thing of the kind that has heretofore been produced at the place.

The united exertions of the firm will be directed to make this a superior establishment for the style and quality of its work, and they make a specialty of [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov 14, 1843.

A CARD.

A gentleman from Europe [illegible] of good cure of [illegible] he is willing to give [illegible] further particulars the public are referred to Mr. T. Adams, at the Hotel in [illegible] Hard

Princess Anne, [illegible] 1843.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from market a fresh and good assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which he is [illegible] to sell at the lowest cash prices.

Oct 14, 1843

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass & Queensware, &c.

[illegible]

Oct 14, 1843

DRUGS.

Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Dyes, Confectionary, Garden Seeds, Vials, Packing Bottles, &c

For A. C. Thompson,

ROSE STREET, CAMBRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he continues to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dyes, Brushes, Confectionary, Garden Seeds and Apothecary.

[illegible]

LANTERNS,

[illegible]

Public Sale.

THE undersigned [illegible] Public Sale, on THURSDAY [illegible] at the late residence of [illegible] SON, late of Somerset County, deceased, all the following

Personal Estate,

Negroes exceptional and [illegible] viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

[illegible]

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned [illegible]

[illegible]

Public Sale.

[illegible]

Cash in Market.

[illegible]

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from market a fresh and good assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which he is [illegible] to sell at the lowest cash prices.

Oct 14, 1843

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass & Queensware, &c.

[illegible]

Oct 14, 1843

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Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Dyes, Confectionary, Garden Seeds, Vials, Packing Bottles, &c

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

Public Sale.

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Personal Estate,

Negroes exceptional and [illegible] viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

[illegible]

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned [illegible]

[illegible]

Public Sale.

[illegible]

Cash in Market.

[illegible]

A Blacksmith

WANTED.

THE subscriber carrying a Blacksmith shop at the Forks of the Road, near White Haven, and wishes a workman to be provided with the business in all its branches, to whom he will give such a part of the profits as may be agreed on. He will furnish all the materials necessary to carry on the business.

WM M JONES

Oct 14, 1843

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced, and is now carrying on, the SADDLE & BRIDLE business. Also, the BOOT & SHOEMAKING business. And he would take this opportunity to inform the public that he has on hand a good assortment of LEATHER, which he makes very cheap for HIRES, or the highest cash prices will be given for HIDES.

GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS

N. B. A good BLACKSMITH also, one who is well recommended will meet with immediate employment.

G. W. H.

Princess Anne, Oct. 9, 1843

I hereby give Notice,

TO all persons having claims against me, that I shall leave Princess Anne in about two weeks from this date, and they are hereby to present them to me, or to my attorney, for settlement. And those who are indebted to me, will please to make payment before the time of my leaving, as my executor has to settle up my affairs.

JOHN SANDERS.

Oct 14, 1843

$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 15th of September last, in the city of Baltimore, my mulatto man named JOE, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches high, [illegible] years old, [illegible] when he went away a blue cloth coat with a velvet collar and brass [illegible] pantaloons, [illegible] between 18 and 20 years of age. [illegible] consisting the said negro, up and secure him so that I will receive the above reward. I suspect he is now in Somerset County, somewhere in the neighborhood of Green Hill or near Spence Hill, where he formerly lived. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at Green Hill.

ELIZABETH S. J. EVANS.

Oct 14, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor will hold an ELECTION at the POOR HOUSE, on Friday, November 17, 1843. Applicants will send in their written proposals to enable the Board to act on them the 1st Nov. 1843.

By order,

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.

Oct 9, 1843

Somerset County, State of Maryland, } to wit.

I hereby warn the Henry Rider, a free man of color, of said county, to quit and leave my premises in my employment, as a TENANT, which is rented out to Rider, and have instead Levi White, and more improper.

Given under my hand, this one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the said county, this 10th day of October, 1843.

ELIJAH L. JOHNSON

NOTICE.

THE owner of the above mentioned house is requested to come and take it away, pay for repairs, and take it away.

HENRY RIDER.

Salisbury, Oct 9, 1843

A CARD.

F. D. MALLET proposes opening a DANCING SCHOOL in Princess Anne. He will be here in the course of a few weeks, when he will more fully advertise, and guarantee that a sufficient number of persons will be [illegible] to make it worth his time to attend the place. Princess Anne, June 11

Observe This!

THE under signed, a Trustee of Somerset, sets at Salisbury, and desires purchasers to call on [illegible] at HIGH PRICE. He wishes to get some Horses, Cattle, and other stock of good [illegible] which he intends to buy in Princess Anne and Salisbury, and meet with prompt attention.

[illegible]

Aug 29, 1843

Cash in Market.

HAVING received from the south, a [illegible] from 200 to 250 lbs, [illegible] prices, I will be in Princess Anne every Tuesday, [illegible] Salisbury, [illegible] Saturday, [illegible] to the accommodation of the citizens of Somerset County.

LEVI P. COLLIER.

Salisbury, July 6, 1843

STEAMBOAT IN NEW ENGLAND.

The steamboat [illegible] left Newburyport on Wednesday [illegible] for Boston, on the north parts of Maybrook. There were [illegible] of the 300 or 400 passengers on board, some of them were dreadfully scalded. The following particulars are furnished by a correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:

An extract of a letter dated Hartford, Tuesday morning.

On the arrival of the intelligence here of the explosion of the New England, a steamboat was sent down to the scene of disaster; she returned a few moments since with the news of four deaths, and that eight or ten were most fearfully scalded, and several more with their wounds, and escapes more. The upper works of this magnificent boat is the most extraordinary wreck I ever beheld, and if the steam had conveyed in the day time, when the passengers are generally upon deck, not a person could have escaped injury.

The decks were carried with broken timbers—the baggage all thrown into the river—like cotton and shreds of misery, and the groanings of the dying were for a moment with me a [illegible]. I then felt the difficulty what I should, I visited the different scenes of distress among the passengers, found nothing could be done for them but to get the boat to the shore as speedily as possible, and in 20 minutes we [illegible] the good people of the place [illegible] the explosion, supposing it to be an earthquake. The news was soon spread, the inhabitants came down with great energy, prompt and efficient relief was afforded by the girls and female citizens, their all, their cotton, their meal, their rags, and every thing they possessed was promptly furnished and applied, and every thing was done by the hands of these estimable females to alleviate the distress of the sufferers as effectually as possible. This boat has been at a great cost, and no expense has been spared; she has run a month, and I believe the only cause of this misfortune has originated from the want of water in the boiler, and it must be confessed in the boilers, that both exploded simultaneously, or so near together that it was barely perceptible. I remained the day [illegible] and knew before I went on deck that both had exploded. Several of the passengers who were on board the New England at the time the unfortunate accident happened, have arrived in town, and state that from eleven of the persons scalded had already died, two of these more are not expected to recover.

From the Public American of Tuesday last.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

Mr. Durant, accompanied by Mr. Hallock, ascended in his balloon, from Philadelphia, last Saturday morning, and descended safely in the afternoon, near Lancaster, a distance of 70 miles, in 1 hour and 15 minutes. The weather was most favorable for the experiment, and the balloon was in the most extraordinary order. It was the most splendid sight ever witnessed, and about the best experiment ever made. Mr. Durant had been the recipient of many important trusts conferred to him by the public and individuals.

Mr. Durant has been a resident of the place [illegible] years, was a watchmaker by trade, and has been treated by his fellow citizens in the kindest manner but have invited some [illegible] and received every other demonstration of the most friendly feeling.

After his hard perpetration of the deed, Sinner attempted to escape, but was soon apprehended, and is now in confinement, awaiting his trial.

The Legislature of Tennessee has shown to make a dash at the West India Emancipator. Mr. Cannon, who introduced the resolution declaring the continuance of the Bank of the United States unconstitutional, offered a series of resolutions declaring the Military Academy at West Point of Tennessee with Republican institutions and sentiments, to the principles of free government, and instructing his senators and requesting his representatives to vote their services to repeal all laws authorizing the Military Academy at West Point, and to appropriate the money of all laws making appropriations for the expense of the same.

From the Baltimore Patriot of last evening.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.

Flour—[illegible] 7.00; 41 quality, 6.50 a 7.00; [illegible] 5.75 a 5.87½ [illegible] 5.75 [illegible] 5.75 a 6 [illegible] 100 lbs. 1.60 a 1.80; Grain—[illegible] 1.12 a 1.16; white rye, 1.10 a 1.20; [illegible] 68 a 69; [illegible] 1.10 a 1.20; [illegible] 1.70; [illegible] 1.70 a 1.75; [illegible] 1.70 a 1.75; [illegible] 1.70 a 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARSHAL NEY.

[illegible] the unfortunate and [illegible] wounded [illegible] fate which gallantry also stands [illegible] doubtedly themselves are most likely to [illegible] counter. On another occasion he was taken prisoner.

[illegible] Ney [illegible] an Ass [illegible] are still urged by the [illegible] Austria to conquer the Tyrol, and drive [illegible] Tyrol [illegible] Austrians [illegible] Tyrolese [illegible] Ney [illegible] the Austrians very severely, and Ney succeeded in forcing their lines [illegible] Austrians [illegible] French [illegible] Austrians [illegible] Austrians [illegible] Austrians

THE VILLAGE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

##

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1853.

The Orphans Court of Somerset County will sit on next Tuesday.

Failure of Mails.

The last mail through this place from the Western States, was due on Friday of the week. Failures of the kind are not the kind since our State Railroad, and it leads us to fear that we shall be subjected to experience a renewal of the inconvenience and disappointments the evening under similar circumstances, if we should be so unfortunate as to be left without.

The articles of Intercourse Ship Jupiter, in our columns have been taken from the Baltimore American.

Appointments by the Governor.

Richard Stevenson, Esq., of Kent, to be a Justice of the Peace.

We have been favored, since our last, with Harrison's Globe of Tuesday, with the receipt of a letter from a gentleman of this place, which has been permitted to remain in the Journal office.

We hope no news of an outbreak in Europe, still in a state of excitement. It is a matter of the most deep concern to all the nations are prepared for it, and a spark may ignite the powder magazine.

Alabama. The Tuscumbia Democrat of Wednesday says: "we are glad to see that there is some prospect of a reconciliation of the differences among the Whigs. The Mobile Commercial Register states that the Mail has given public notice that the northern on the Creek land will not be disturbed before the 15th of January.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of 8th Saturday.

Dupl cate County Court adjourned on Tuesday last, after a week of eight days. Judge Hamilton, was present and presiding, at December last, committed a man, for putting to bed the Commercial and Enquirer Bank of Baltimore, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of seven years.

James Green, jr., stand indicted for a similar offence, but he tried was ordered to be removed to Somerset Court.

A negro man named Joshua Graham, (whose trial, we believe, was remanded from Somerset to this County) was also sent off to the Penitentiary for seven years, the crime of which he was found guilty being theft.

The Baltimore American says, the sudden accidence of death was pronounced on Monday morning, the 8th inst. in Baltimore City Court, by Chief Justice Taney, on negro Nelson Walker, recently convicted of the crime of rape, and whose sentence Amelia Chase, found guilty of the crime of poisoning her mistress.

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR

After a short debate in the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, the following resolution, which had been adopted the previous session, by *R. H. R.* was again adopted on the 4th ult by a majority of 16.

Whereas, the General Assembly, which elected Asher Robbins, a Senator from Rhode Island, in the Senate of the United States, on the 13th of June last, did not comply with the provisions of an act entitled, "An act in addition to an act regulating the manner of admitting Senators and Representatives, and the method of electing vacancies in the Senate, by virtue of which the members of each branch of said Assembly then held all the entire offices, but proceeded promiscuously therein, and the said election to be therefore void, and ought to be so declared by the Assembly.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that the said election be, and the same is hereby declared to be void, and void, and of no effect, and the office to be hereby declared to be vacant

On Friday both houses went into a election of Senator to fill the vacancy. The Hon. E. R. Potter was then nominated and elected without opposition. He is said to be a firm and decided friend to the present administration. Too is said to have been elected in Rhode Island, under the manner in which the previous vacancies was elected, has been promulgated

---

The result of the recent election in Ohio has been fully ascertained. In the Senate the Democrats secure 22, or, in the house the majority *is twenty*

Returns from all the counties in Cuyahoga Hamilton a majority of 2,000.

Mr. Buchanan. The N. York Commercial Advertiser, says, we have the assurance the Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, is on his way to the United States. And we suspect the soil will be long ere Mr. Buchanan, the goods and chattels of his household are stowed in the port in advance of the Minister.

The Maine Republican says, that the *Mormons* have to earth more money on Texas in the hands of Sam Houston than in any other one place.

Gallien Knowlton, was convicted of forging at December last, counterfeit notes, purporting to be of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of seven years.

James Green, jr., stand indicted for a similar offence, but he tried was ordered to be removed to Somerset Court

POETRY.

MEMORY OF THE REV. J. HIRVEY.

At the village of Weston Favel, Northamptonshire, where the Rev James Hervey, the pious author of the Meditations, &c. was Rector, and where he died, a tablet was held on Tuesday, June 12th, when the neighboring clergy and gentry gathered to do honor to the memory of that [illegible] which covered relics of the deceased were borne, and bodies carried back to earth by others, to strew over his grave. Whatever may the readers may think of some parts of the ceremonial, we are sure they will read with the poem the following Ode, from the pen of the Bard of Sheffield, which was recited on the occasion. Mr. James Montgomery understands the feelings of the author he celebrates, and sing which a strange of [illegible] enter.—*Lond. Comp. Mag.*

Where is the House for all the living found
To rest, the dead, the dumb, the deaf, the blind?
They answer, without voice or sound,
Each resting in his bed:
"Look down and see,
Here with the lord,
A place for the poor,
There all the living to be."

Whence comes the beauteous property of Spring?
They bear a still small voice:—"Arise!"
And what the task to us the wings
From dust and darkness break,
Flowers of all hues
Laugh in the gale,
Sparkle with dew,
And dance over hill and dale.

Who leads through trackless space—and stars of light?
The Power that made them guides them still;
They know him not, yet day and night
They do his perfect will
Unchanged by age
They hold on their
Their pilgrimage
Of glory round the sun.

Stars, Flowers and Birds, were the means for solemn thought
With him, whose name we are recall,
Yet more than ever we, his weeping flock,
His mind lifted through all,
Keenly discern
The truths they teach,
Their lessons learn,
And give their silence speech.

Contemplate with him among the Tombs,
And there the end of all things view,
Visit with him spring's early blooms,
See all things there needs new,
Thence rapt aloof
In ecstasy,
Here, from Heaven's roof,
Stars preach "Eternity."

We call him blessed whom the Lord hath blessed,
And needs a blessing—living to the Lord
Light on the living, from his rest,
And hope around the dead
Oh! for his lot
He dwells in light,
Where Flowers fade not,
And Stars can find no night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lettre-de-Cachet.

BY J. E. KNOWLES.

"It must come down!" exclaimed Julien. "Freedom is well no longer endure it. Rare enough in have one's life and liberty at the disposal of bad laws, without its being at the caprice of a nobleman or a king." What's a man's life worth without even the of person And property? I ask [illegible] health. I have passed honestly, I [illegible] blessed with ease and [illegible] [illegible] have, I may have in [illegible] sale of me, and [illegible] can my down in dungeon, if I happen to displease a [illegible] power. It must come down!"

"What must come down?" demanded Monsieur le Cross, suddenly entering the apartment; "what must come down?" [illegible] me, in a still more [illegible] [illegible]

"The Bastile," replied Julien, [illegible] raising his eyes, which at first [illegible] [illegible] and frown them down, but [illegible] fully upon his master. There was a pause.

"Julien," at length said Monsieur le Cross, "I have heard of this before. Do you know that you are talking treason?"

"Yes," replied Julien, rather [illegible] "but I do know that I am talking [illegible] and justice."

"That is, as you exercise," rejoined Monsieur le Cross. He took a turn or two in the apartment. "Julien," resumed he, "you are a dissatisfied man, and there are [illegible] many such in France.—You are a [illegible] man, too; for you read, of what you read, and mix the opinions of those who know less than you do; you are tainted with feeling and jealousy and [illegible] which French men unhappily begin to regard the established and venerable institutions of their country. How came it that you treated with [illegible] to day, the value at Monsieur le Comte de St. Angeé?"

"Because we treated me with insolence," answered Julien. "He called me to hold his horse which he alighted, as though I had been his entire ground."

"Was it not rather because he treated you as a nobleman?" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the count, [illegible] [illegible]

"He then proceeded to apply me on [illegible] shoulder," said Julien, "in a [illegible] that he [illegible]

"And had he put his [illegible] what would you have done?"

Julien was silent.

"Answer!" [illegible] his master.

Julien [illegible] reply

"And to be answered?" [illegible] Monsieur le Cross. "I [illegible] in you, Julien," continued he, "that [illegible] subordination is only [illegible] in the hall

"I will come to my [illegible]

"May be," said Julien.

"I command you to answer me!" impatiently exclaimed the farmer. "What would you have done, had the count struck you?"

"Struck him again!" indignantly [illegible] Julien, either, by my hand had been [illegible] if the cost next moment."

"Is the count [illegible] and Monsieur le Cross, resuming his coolness.

"I was [illegible] Julien.

"Have you proved his master

"He [illegible] Julien, [illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible] Paris

"[illegible]

"He is [illegible] and I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"Why, sir," said Monsieur le Cross, lowering his voice.

"I did not [illegible] replied the child. "[illegible] count was whispering something [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND

VOL. VII. TUESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 12, 1844. NO. 33.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

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☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

Coach, Gig & Carriage Making,

In all its various Branches.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity, to return his sincere and hearty thanks, for the very liberal support which he has met with, since he has been engaged in business, at this place—And, he now has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with

A Large and General Assortment of Materials

In his line of business, such as well-seasoned TIMBER, LEATHER, MOUNTINGS, &c., and experienced workmen. He consider himself that he is prepared to finish work upon as accommodating terms as any establishment upon the Shore. All new work insured for 12 months. Repairing of every description done at the shortest notice

The public's ob't. serv't.

TEAGLE TOWNSEND.

Princess Anne, July 9, 1844.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias—one issued by John D. Houser, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset County, at the suit of William Roach, jr. against Henry Dougherty—and two issued by William Roach, sen. a Justice of the Peace for the aforesaid county, one at the suit of William Roach, jr. and the other at the suit of Easter Dougherty, administratrix of Joshua Daugherty, both against Henry Dougherty and all to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of Henry Dougherty, viz: A lot of Ground, being a part or parcel of a tract of land called Cots, and I hereby give notice that on SATURDAY the 23d of NOVEMBER (instant) between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. I shall proceed to sell at the store of W. Roach & Son, in Little Annemessex, all the right, title and interest of the said Henry Dougherty in and to the aforesaid Lot of Ground, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of Fieri Facias.

JOHN S. HANDY, Const.

Nov. 5, 1844.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Covington Cordray, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, at the suit of George F. H. J. Collier, against Samuel Laremont, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called Bugby, situated on Nanticoke river, containing four acres, more or less; two beds and furniture, one cupboard, three barrels of corn, more or less, and two head of hogs, all of which said property, so seized and executed, I shall expose to Public Sale on MONDAY the 25th of NOVEMBER (instant,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

THOMAS WALTER, Const.

Nov 5 1844.

Mules for Sale.

THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 19th of the present month four only five to one hundred

MULES,

From the State of Missouri, being young and of the largest size ever offered for sale in this State. Those wanting to purchase will please make application to

ASBURY JARRETT,

No 20, Market Space.

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1844.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from market with a full and general supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which he selected with great care from the latest importations, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass & Queensware, &c.

Which he will dispose of at a small advance, for cash, or on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

Oct. 8, 1844.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed at the suit of Edward R. Geoghegan, use of Joshua Beauchamp, against Robert Scott, I have seized and taken in execution part of a tract of land called Long Delay containing twenty nine acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell, on WEDNESDAY the 23d day of NOVEMBER next to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ

Sale to take place at the Court House door, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. on the said day.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Nov. 5, 1844.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court to me directed at the suit of Thomas Robertson, use of Thomas Marshall, against Hiram C. Choulon, I have seized and taken in execution a part of a tract or parcel of land called "Pride of the Grove," containing five acres of land, more or less, which I shall sell at Public Sale at the Court House door, in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 2 and o'clock P. M. for cash, to satisfy the above writ and costs

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Nov 5, 1844.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber as administrator, will offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of the Late residence of Mr. Mary Owens late of Somerset County, deceased, all the

Personal Estate.

Of said deceased, consisting of

1 Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household, and Kitchen Furniture.

And various other articles too numerous to detail

A credit of six months will be given on all purchases over five dollars, on the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required

Sale to commence at half past nine o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL T. CONNER, Adm'r of Mary Owens, dec'd.

Nov 12, 1844

A CARD.

A gentleman from Louisiana, desirous of purchasing 10 likely Negroes, for which he is willing to give a liberal price. For further particulars the public are referred to Mr. J. T. Adams, at the Bar of the Washington Hotel

Princess Anne, Sept 10, 1844.

A CARD.

A gentleman from Louisiana who cannot purchase in his own State, is desirous of obtaining about thirty likely NEGROES, for which he is willing to give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing further information are referred to Col James Polk, or H. K. Long

Aug 16, 1844

Cash in Market.

HAVING returned from the South, I wish to purchase from 40 to 50 slaves, from 10 to 30 years of age, male and female, for which I am prepared to begin purchasing. A letter addressed to the subscriber at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

LEVIN D. COULTER

Salisbury, July 9, 1844.

Cash in Market.

William Roach, Jr.

Wishes to purchase one or two hundred

NEGROES.

Male and female, between the ages of 12 and 25 years, for which he will give the highest prices they are generally sold for now, or may hereafter come in market. He may be found at his store at Little Annemessex, Somerset County.

May 28, 1844.

To Capitalists.

THE subscriber, will [illegible] from the State and [illegible] the Land Office [illegible] payable [illegible] payment. Any one in land [illegible] next time [illegible] to deliver [illegible] NATION. [illegible] the land on the [illegible] and continuing along the [illegible] and he will [illegible] not exceed the distance of a mile and a half from the water. [illegible] paper will be [illegible] independent. The expense [illegible] this [illegible] was [illegible] that such a [illegible]

H. P. A. WILSON

Oct 29 1844

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of DONE & JONES, [illegible] are requested to make [illegible] immediately [illegible] and [illegible] to prevent.

SAMUEL V. JONES

Nov 12, 1844

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on TUESDAY NEXT, [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Court House door, the following [illegible]

1 The HOUSE AND LOT [illegible] occupied by Rasin A. Dashiell.

1 The HOUSE AND LOT [illegible] by Daniel Bloxom.

1 The HOUSE AND LOT [illegible] by [illegible]

1 The WARE HOUSE on the [illegible] Mill Lot.

1 The HOUSE [illegible] the [illegible] will be [illegible]

EBENEZER DASHIELL

Nov. 12, 1844

State of Maryland, ss.

SOMERSET COUNTY, [illegible]

[illegible]

Observe This.

All persons indebted [illegible] to our stereotype [illegible] and [illegible] indulgence.

WM. [illegible]

New Store.

[illegible]

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass & Queensware.

[illegible]

E. F. [illegible]

Great Inducements [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] POTATOES for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mill. [illegible] Mill [illegible] Mill [illegible] Mill

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

THE VILLAGE RECORDER.

Princess-Anne, Md.

The singular phenomenon which our Kingston correspondent has described in the following letter also made its appearance in this place and was witnessed by a number of our citizens. The appearance of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington accounts of the same sun appear to be of a very different character.

To the Editor of the Village Record.

KINGSTON, Somerset Co., Md. Nov. 14th, 1833.

Dear Sir—A most singular and startling phenomenon was witnessed in this county on Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning. Early after 12 o'clock, at night several persons were seen resembling distant soldiers, who were reported several times at shift intervals after which numerous parties rose in stances were seen descending to the ground all sizes, from that of a common rocket to an ordinary spark, and these continued sometime after the break. Their descent was so thick as to resemble a shower of snow, and the size by just than in point of size of a common spot of snow. Those of the larger size very much resembled common rockets and if rockets were made to fall, would of a second a very perfect idea could be formed of their appearance. They descended from South to South-east about 25 degrees from a perpendicular.

[illegible] described above, until very nearly [illegible] when they were extinguished. The phenomenon was literally a shower of fire. The Heavens were in a blaze, and [illegible] tillated and formed altogether a most terrible and beautiful spectacle.

I am yours, &c.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The result of the late State election in New York, is a more decided triumph of the friends of the administration, than any previous election. The returns from every county as yet, give a Jackson majority. In the city the entire regular ticket has succeeded by a considerable majority. In Albany city and county the average majority is 571, in Saratoga 1000, in Schenectady 1200, in Otsego about 1000 and in Rensselaer county 600.

Further returns from the New York election show the almost entire prostration of Antimasonry in the western counties. In Antimasonry counties in the theatre of the Morgan transaction and excitement, scarcely a vote is polled. The returns from the counties are almost as unfavorable to the Antimasons. Delaware, Chenango, Broome, and Antimasonic Tioga are the only counties which give 32 regular republican majorities of the Assembly, and Broome, and Antimasonic Tioga are the counties, that the next House of Assembly, made from the republicans elected on the regular tickets will contain 32 members, and not the 128 members.

In the Senatorial Districts, there [illegible] republicans elected to the Senate, except in the eastern, and the western districts doubtful. *Balt. Gazette.*

The ship Jupiter, chartered by the U. S. Colonization Society, was to sail from Hampton Roads, for Liberia, on the 5th instant, with fifty colored emigrants.

The Richmond Enquirer states that Peter V. Daniel has declined the appointment of Attorney General of the United States recently conferred on him by the President.

The President has appointed Francis S. Key, Esq. to Alabama, to succeed Judge Crabb, vacating his place in the Land Office at Tuscaloosa.

The Oyster Case.—This case which we stated in our last to have come to a final hearing in Kent County Court, was finally determined on Saturday last, the Court affirming the decision of the Magistrate in fining each owner of a vessel, in the sum of $100 with costs of suit.

Chestertown Mt. Inquirer, Nov. 9.

About three hundred Poles are ready to embark, if not embarked, from Trieste in Austria, under the sanction and support of the Austrian Government, for this country. Two vessels have been granted to them, and the Government of Austria purpose giving to each Pole the sum of 50 dollars, on his landing in this country. It is not certain at what port they will disembark.

Steam Engines and Boats. Pittsburg.

Mr. Samuel Church has [illegible] in all, in 1 of the models of steam engines now in use in this city and its immediate vicinity, the power of each engine, the number of hands employed, and the amount of coal consumed thereby. The number of engines, enumerated in Mr. Church's list, is 99—the number of hands employed, 2111—the monthly consumption of coal, 1341,250 bushels.

Pittsburg Gaz. &c.

From Eichnell's Reporter of Nov. 11.

SERIOUS RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT—LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamboat New Philadelphia, Rail-road Line, left our office at the wharf at Chesnut st. on Friday evening last, until about 20 minutes past six o'clock. She was detained by a very serious accident that occurred on the rail-road according to the other side of Eastern town. As the cars were passing along the road [illegible] it supposed, a team of horses [illegible] the road [illegible] in the way was partially thrown off the road, and the others rushing around it crashed it in pieces, against a [illegible] a gentleman of the passenger cars *Duke of Leeds & Lord Lakely*, and it was believed when four passengers left, that one gentleman was killed or severely wounded. The gentleman who died was Mr. *Stedman* of North Carolina, who is stated to be carrying along four hundred dollars in [illegible] found in one of his pockets. His remains were left at Hedge town, in charge of some of the citizens of that place. Four persons were thrown the most unfortunate car, that [illegible] the one which was the second car. Ex-President Adams, and lady and daughter, were from it, it is said that two [illegible] there were no or less injured. The lady and some of these [illegible] to Philadelphia were shocked, but not hurt. Two ladies and one child are the sufferers. An opposed [illegible] named West, had his leg [illegible] and [illegible] considerably [illegible] stopped, and all possible [illegible] taken to relieve the sufferers [illegible] to better lodging than [illegible] and a passenger also is [illegible] and has suffered more than [illegible] accident, state that he never [illegible] on an occasion so appalling. [illegible] the above, we have seen [illegible] who state that the cars [illegible] the rate of THIRTY-FIVE MILES. Can this be possible. [illegible] yesterday at Mrs. Swords, [illegible] Hill, and were pleased [illegible] at Mrs. Bartlett and child, [illegible] and Mr. Charles of St. Leo [illegible] of whom were severely injured by [illegible] that occurred on Friday last. [illegible] Rail Road, were not [illegible] all of them out of danger.

From the Nashville Banner.

NEW APPLICATION OF STEAM.

We have already mentioned the invention, by Mr. Minfee, of Nashville, of a new mode of applying the power of steam directly to the periphery of a wheel, and thus dispensing with the cumbrous, expensive, and bulky apparatus required, upon the old plan, between the generator and the machinery intended to be operated upon. This invention, however, deserves a more detailed and elaborate notice. It has only been tried upon a small scale, but as it has, in that, fully answered all beyond expectation, and as the principle must be the same in large engines, there is no reason to doubt its entire success in its practical application to the business of life. We have examined the model of a saw-mill, and seen it in operation, by means of this new contrivance. The driving wheel is formed internal, with arms or spokes inserted in an axis or hub, and supporting the periphery or rim, upon one edge or side of which are placed a number of buckets, proportioned to the size of the wheel, and to the column of steam intended to be applied. One or more pipes proceeding from the generator, conduct the steam to these buckets, and throw it upon them at an angle of 45 deg.; so that it escapes continually after producing its effect, without any re-action to retard the motion it has created. The application, which is made to bear to drive the wheel in any direction, vertically, horizontally, or at an inclination.

The wheel in the model we have seen is two feet in diameter. The saw-mill driven by it is constructed upon a proportionate scale, and upon Overmen's plan, the supply pump is of the usual construction, and the generator is 36 inches long, and 15 in diameter, furnishing a column of steam three and one-third sixteenths of an inch square, under a pressure of fifteen pounds. The saw of this little machine cuts about twenty-seven square inches in a minute, and it is the opinion of the inventor, that the same generator is capable of furnishing a power sufficient to cut regularly twenty-eight inches a minute.

From the experiments already made, it is believed that the generator now used may furnish upon this plan, one and a half horse power. The wheel thus was seen in motion, made about 600 revolutions a minute, giving to the periphery a velocity of 3,600 feet.—The saw made about 380 and the supply pump 140 strokes a minute, the stroke of each being about 9 inches in diameter, so that the momentum of the machine may be estimated at about one superficial foot a minute. The great advantage of this mode of the direct application of the power to the wheel, without the necessary intervention of any bulky machinery. So far as we can judge from the experiments made, this important object is attained.

The subjoined curious particulars are extracted from the last number of Professor Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

TO PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

Dear Sir,—It is more than twenty years since I have been in the constant, I may say daily practice of making experiments on the decomposition of water, by means with its vapor that of spirits of Turpentine, and a great proportion of atmospheric air. In this decomposition, the oxygen, the object is to obtain, for mechanical purposes, a new and fast moving power that should be perfectly equal to the steam, and yet cheaper than that from steam. With a much less proportion of air, the object was to far with a steady and uniform flame that would not vary in bulk of which objects I have succeeded.

The watch-ner Lufon observed in the effect of water in combustion made it very in mind that it would be of no [illegible] benefit to the community if it could be sufficient in a very simple and regular, simple, and free from difficulties. It was this, together with its incomparable inclination and its tendency to explode, that I life if I did not succeed short of it, which made me persevere for so great a length of time. The resulting was, that I succeeded indeed; it certainly would have been so bad I not supposed I had the means within my own reach. I have in my mind that I have been [illegible] times, since, and no blows in more than four thousand different forms for effecting these purposes, and yet not many months have elapsed since I have felt entirely satisfied.

The experiments which I have made, have proved practically, that an engine with a power equal to driving a four foot mile per hour, and a rail road car twice that time in the same time, with ten or twelve passengers, may be made for one hundred dollars; and that the engine with its propelling vessel, is sufficiently small to be put on a common wagon; and that a steam engine (steam engine) need not weigh one hundred pounds,—and the expense of working it will not exceed the expense of a common wagon. There are certainly no difficulties to be removed. These facts have been verified practically and repeatedly before hundreds of people.

Some recent improvements in the mode of constructing Lamps for burning water by a close light and heat have perfected the operation for these purposes. I now carries demonstration in every form. For instance, when gas put but one fourth of a gill of spirits of turpentine into the lamp and as much water, and raise the temperature to less than that of boiling water, the vapor that comes over will be in the ratio of almost equal parts of each; if, in the combustion of those vapors, a due proportion of air be mixed with the flame, it instantly drops in pieces small pieces of silver or silver solder on it with borax, being exposed to the flame, the silver melts in a few seconds, and the copper very soon: and this is done while the vapor is not concentrated in any way, and never only with a celerity about the same as that of gas as to lights.

This discovery gives every promise of supplying a much cheaper fuel, (as a fuel,) exclusive of a clear solving light than any one now in use. It is my intention to introduce my lamps. See, into use as soon as I conveniently can; this must be postponed until I can venture leave home, which I trust will be early in the ensuing summer.

Oxford, April 14, 1833.

Remark.—We have seen some of Mr. Mangeyer's accounts, and can testify to the correctness of his statements, as regards the first series of experiments. The results are brought in large lighters. When the streets are graduated after the manner of turnpiking, the shells are carted and spread over the streets to the depth of 4 or 5 inches—The spreading hardly forms a moment's obstruction to the passage along the streets; as soon as they are spread, which is done by scattering them with a spade, carriages and horses pass over them, and they very soon form a crust, so well cemented as to be difficult to dig up with a pick-axe.—They wear out, by very constant use no more of the most frequented streets, but by a little attention to *breaks* and thin places, when a street is once shelled, it is very easily kept in repair."

From Philosophical Conversations.

DIFFUSION OF LIGHT.

This clouds obscure a great part of the sun's light, but they are never so dense as to obstruct it altogether. The light of the sun, when it strikes upon the particles of moisture forming the clouds, is refracted and reflected by the vapors of which they are composed. Hence it is the diffusion of the light that produces the bright appearance of the sky. Were the air to be perfectly transparent, the sky would appear almost black; and the sun would appear almost black; because, as it is alleged that there would be no rays to be transmitted which would not admit of delay until after an election could be made agreeably to the charter, a resolution was passed by the two houses authorizing the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Senators, to hold over until a regular election should take place. The meeting was held in January last, and as the term of Mr. Robbins in the Senate was to expire in the following March, a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives to go into a joint meeting of the two houses for an election of a member to fill the place, which was rejected by a majority of one or two votes. Subsequently, however, when some of the members who had voted against the resolution were absent, it was again taken up, passed and sent to the Senate where it was immediately adopted, and the two houses immediately met together accordingly, Mr. Robbins was elected, and some of those who were opposed to the proceedings entered a protest against them on the Journal of the House. At the last election a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senate and a majority of the House of Representatives were elected of the Jackson party. The Legislature of Michigan adjourned sine die, on the 1st inst. Nov. 1, 1833. The Legislature of Michigan amount of the Jackson party. The Legislature of Michigan amount of the Jackson party. The Legislature of Michigan amount of the Jackson party

soon as they were picked from the
s, weighed 4 lbs. 5 oz. 20 cocoons
ed precisely 1 oz.
ies reeled silk. 64 ounces
ste silk. 1½ ounce.
ame the whole product of silk near-
half pound.
weight of leaves consumed and
l, was 75 lbs.
I had found the quantity of leaves
500 worms consumed, I made a
ar with a statistical table com-
ed in a letter to the 24th Congress
[illegible] Senator [illegible] Hon. [illegible]
the method of rearing silk in
and found by his table 20,000
worms consumed 1000 lbs. mulber-
ages exactly corresponding to 75
every 1500 worms—and that from
lbs. of cocoons make a pound of
reeled silk—from the estimate the
t of my experiment nearly coun-
ter 1 lbs. and 5 oz., so lacked 7½ oz.
Nor does this estimate of the con-
on of leaves and the product of
naturally differ from the estimate
exact result of Count Dondolo—
ited to Congress by the Hon.
d Rush, then Secretary of State.
ll reality he perceived that the
of silk worms in our State is peac-
and with due management equal-
ghest breed in Havana, and the
management in the extensive fa-
of Count Dondolo, where eight
of eggs, or 160,000 worms are
In this laboratory the leaves are
, the thermometer regulates the
ture, and the pneumatic the damp-
the atmosphere, and every nec-
precaution need to secure the
you disease—by ventilation, by
and by cleanliness. On residing
ation, and observing all the ne-
s contained therein, any person
most shank from the task, and
discouraged before this attempt
ce a field where so many obsta-
ed to threaten him. I have chiefly
eyes—made no fire but once or
d then when the weather was ex-
cold and damp for the season.
n what they would eat, and they
to know what to do with the
well as any other insect, and not
close about it.

I am fully of opinion that the culture
of silk is as easily learned as any other
kind of business or art—and that many
families in every town would find a prof-
able reward for their labor as our rich far-
mers do, by correspondent care and exer-
tion.

Plainfield, August 27, 1843.

From the New Hampshire Spectator.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The culture of silk has of late been
suggested to the American people as af-
fording a prospect of reward to the culti-
vator of the New England or Eastern
States. If you think the following experi-
ment worth an insertion in your paper,
you may oblige some who wish for more
information on this subject. I have made
an experiment personally, and can attest
the truth of every item that I communi-
cate, for I have kept an exact diary of the
whole experiment, and the result. I may
be permitted to say in the outset, that I
never have had an opportunity of attend-
ing one silk worm establishment, and all
the previous knowledge I have ever had,
before commencing the experiment, was
in 1841. I saw one silk worm in the ac-
tion of winding, and one other on the
shelf, nearly ready to spend the larvae
to winter, and in 1843, one or two hun-
dred about two days old, reared by those
who had no previous opportunity of see-
ing the development of the silk worm,
and were as innocent as myself. This
fact is only hinted at to prove that any
person man or woman of ordinary sense, can
rear silk if they never were acquainted with the art,
yet, to make it profitable in the end, as in
every other species of cultivation, a com-
plete knowledge of the subject is indispen-
sably necessary.

On the 20th of June last past, my eggs
were hatched. I counted out 1500, and a
few more to supply the place of those that
should die in the several stages, say from
5 to 100. These were numerated. My
calculation was to raise about 1500. By
reason of the cold and rainy summer, the
mulberry trees were retarded in their growth,
will always happen—warm and dry weat-
her being the climate suited to the full per-
fection of the worm, and fine state
growth and maturity, yet, the food in
ther case, will be about the same—the o-
ly difference will be the length of ti-
required for the insect to eat the an-
quantity of leaves. The first cocoon a
wound on the 34th day of the age of t
silk worm. After the fourth moulting, or
in other words—[illegible] blind of their skins
for the last four times during their life
in four days commence winding their half
or cocoons—they are usually about ten
days in winding up their cocoons. Prev-
ous to their moulting the fourth time, I
counted about 1450, so that 50 had died
out of the 1500, beside the worms I held
in reserve where stated. Of these 1350
worms, despite those that died during the
last age of the worm, and during their
winding, I counted 312 that remained on
the shelves on the 30th day. 585 on the
43d day—304 on the 44th day—186 on
the 10th day—30 on the 45th day—13 on
the 47th day—26 on the 47th day—13
on the 50th day. In ten days from the
commencement of winding, it had spun from
two cocoons, a skein 11 yards. In four days
more, the worm all wound. The whole time
from the silk worms were preparing
to moulting—second age, each age de-
ending by three moultings, including the
winding, was 54 days—the whole time
from 12 to 15 days—included no doubt
from the cold and dampness of the sea-
son. Time dwindled in the whole 37 during
the several ages, till the complete turn of the
cocoon. Had I 1500 cocoons of all de-
scriptions, and lost from 10 to 15, that would
not be all. The reserved mounted
worm are not included in the estimate.

The weight of cocoons before reeling,
was 64 ounces. But it is of the highest importance that
reproof be given in a proper manner.—
Without this all other precautions will be
useless.

1. Reprove with affection and sympa-
thy. Show that it gives you pain, and that
you perform it only as a duty.

2. Avoid every appearance of irritation
in your manner or tone.

3. Be always decided, and be more se-
vere in proportion to the magnitude of
the fault, but never be despotic on the ar-
bitrary ground of being the elder. Never smile
at our faults, at a fault which you have re-
proved at another.

4. The most effectual reproof is often
given by praising the pupil for instances
of opposite virtue. Avoid as much as pos-
sible, however, referring to the example
of others.

5. Lead your pupils as often as pos-
sible to detect and reprove their own faults,
by a course of questions. When this can
be accomplished it is the most effectual
mode of reproof.

6. Follow the example in the Scrip-
tures, and mingle encouragement and
praise with blame. Notice, especially,
instances of success in resisting the temp-
tations to similar faults.

7. Seek, above all things, for Divine
aid in giving reproof, and for the Divine
blessing upon your efforts.

Journal of Education.

SINGULAR PROPERTIES OF THE FIGURE 9.

Multiply 9 by *itself*, or by any other of
the digits, and the figures of the product
added together will amount to 9. The sum
of the digits of the amount of the mul-
tipliers, (viz. 45) when added together,
make 9.

The amount of the several products or
multiples of 9, (viz 495) when divided by 9,
gives a quotient of 55; and the component
figures of either the dividend or quotient
added together make 9.

Multiply any two of figures either by one
or by any one of the digits, as by 18, 27,
36, 45, 54, 63, 72, or 81, and the sum of
the figures of the product added together
will be divisible by 9.

Multiply the 9 digits in the following or-
der, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, by the nine, or by
any one of the products or nine mentioned
in the last paragraph, and the product will
come out all in one figure, except the figure
of tens, which will be an 0, and the figure
will be the one which multiplied into 9, cop-
ies the multiplier; that is if you select 9
as the multiplier, the product will be except
the figure of tens all ones, it will be 18
[illegible] all tens, and so on. Thus
[illegible] the multiplier and, and the 0 will alw-
[illegible] from the product, leaving all ones,
tens, thirties, &c., as the case may be.

NIAGARA WHIRLPOOL

This whirlpool, which is several miles be-
low the Falls at Niagara, is a large deep
basin, about the size of Penniman Hill, at
the Neck at Chalk Farm, to which the wa-
ters of the mighty St. Lawrence resolve in
one perpetual whirl, caused by their being
obstructed by an angle of the steep and
lofty banks which overhang this dread
place. Mr. Wallace, the blacksmith, had
a son, a fine youth, who one day went down
to the whirlpool, and the current proving
too strong for him, he was carried into the
whirl. His poor distracted mother sat on
the gloomy bank for hours and days, and lis-
tened the bath of her own daring carried
round in a circle, by the water, sometimes
disappearing for a time and then coming up
and receiving upon the surface of his wa-
tery grave, and this continuing for several
days no human aid being available even to
obtain his remains. After five or six days
bodies which get into the dead eddies
are wound down the river. It is usual for
persons rafting timber from places between
the Falls and the Whirlpool, to get off the
raft before they come to the basin, first
placing the raft in such a position as may
be enable it to float down the stream with
out being carried into the whirl. On one oc-
casion, however, one of the raftsmen refus-
ed to leave the raft—he was not afraid, all
would go safe, contrary to usual rule, and
the raft, with the unfortunate headstrong
man upon it, made its way downwards, and
was soon drawn into the fatal circle, around
which for three days and three nights it con-
tinued to revolve, all the efforts of a thousand
anxious spectators proved unavailing. The
continual and sickening motion he under-
went robbed the poor sufferer of all power
to eat—sleep he could not—a dreadful death
was before his eyes, so much the more ter-
rible, that it was protracted night after night,
in such a place. At last a man was found
who ventured into the whirl as far as he could
with the hopes of life, a strong rope being
tied round his middle, one end of which was
in shore. He carried a line to throw to the
raft—succeeded—the agonized sufferer fas-
tened it to the raft, and in this way he was
drawn on shore, and his life preserved.—*Mr-
Kenzie's Sketches of the United States.*

From the Boston Globe

NEW ENGLAND GOLD.

An article in Silliman's Journal of Sci-
ence on mines deposits of Gold in the South
ern part of Vermont, and expresses a con-
fident opinion that Massachusetts contains a
portion of the same region. The reasons are
given at length for this opinion. It is asser-
ted that as the gold of the Southern
States and Mexico, is found in schistose slate,
the same rocks in New England, especially
along the head branches of Deerfield River,
would afford the same deposits. A recent ex-
amination of that region has proved the
truth of this opinion. Gold was found dis-
persed over several hundred acres of the
soil, and three pennyweights of fine gold
was obtained from a bushel of dirt collected
from different places. From about six
quarts of dirt, taken a foot below the sur-
face, twenty or thirty small pieces of gold,
weighing about seven grains, were obtained
by washing for it. Specimens of the quartz
and stone at this place, cannot be distinguish-
ed from what is called gold ore at the gold
mines in Virginia and North Carolina. The
soil is always found accompanied by mass-
es of iron and Several years ago a
piece of gold was found in the bed of Deerfield
river. About fifteen miles east of Somerset,
a piece of gold was discovered by General
Field, weighing eight and a half ounces.—
The article then concludes:

"Upon the whole, it appears to me that
the facts above stated justify the conclusion,
that there exists a gold region in the lower
part of Vermont, of considerable extent and
richness. It may be found to be very exten-
sive, and probably is not confined to the
talcose slate formation, for New Fane, I be-
lieve, contains but little of this rock. The
region west of Somerset is little known—
the iron mine there lies at the foot of the
Green Mountains, and it is chiefly a moun-
tain wilderness for sixteen or seventeen miles
west of this spot.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS—*Effects of Ma-
ternal Excitement on the Health of In-
fants.*—In the report of Mr. Wardrop's
Lecture on Surgical operations, published
in the Lancet, it is stated, "The only cir-
cumstance of importance to be particular-
ly attended to, when operating on an in-
fant, is the management of the nurse.—
I am convinced that in many cases where
operations on infants have proved fatal,
the death has been caused by the changes
produced in the nurse's milk, in conse-
quence of mental agitation which, as you
may suppose, is often produced in the
mind, either of the nurse or mother, when
an operation on her young charge be-
comes necessary. I have seen several re-
markable instances of this kind, and simi-
lar cases are recorded by authors. The
first case which came under my notice
took place a few years ago, in an infant
from whom I had removed a small, very
hard tumor, which was situated behind the
ear. No fever or inflammation supervened,
and after suppuration had been estab-
lished, and the wound was granulating in
the most healthy manner, the child died
suddenly of convulsions. On inquiry I
found that the mother had been thrown
into a violent fit of passion late at night,
and that she suckled her infant soon after-
wards, immediately subsequent to which
the fatal convulsion succeeded. In another
instance, I was sent for in great haste,
to see an infant in a convulsion fit, and on
inquiry, found that the nurse, who had
been employed to suckle the infant, had
been guilty of some misconduct for which
she had been severely reprimanded. Soon
after this mental agitation, the infant was
suckled by her, and that occurrence was
followed by the convulsion attack referred
to. The late Sir Richard Croft, who had
the immediate care of this child, informed
me that he had frequently known simi-
lar cases, and that all mischief was to be
attributed to the pernicious effects which
mental excitement produces in the milk of
the nurse, an effect with which, in some
degree, every one is familiar. Mr. North,
in his treatise on the Convulsions of In-
fants, makes allusion to this circumstance,
and has mentioned examples of it. Ever
since the occurrence of the cases now
mentioned, I have considered it of great
importance to arrange, previous to an ope-
ration on an infant, how the nursing was
afterwards to be conducted, and have
taken care that neither the mother nor the
nurse should be agitated by the screams
of the child, or that if they be at all al-
arm'd by them, the child shall not be al-
lowed to suckle until all the effects of
such agitation shall have ceased."

From the Fredericksburg Arena.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE

We need hardly tell our readers, that we
have been uniform and very decided in our
opposition to Gen. Jackson, that we did
what we could to prevent his election and
re-election; that we have condemned many
of the measures of his administration; and
that we shall, probably, continue to say hard
things of him as occasion offers. We take
not the less pleasure, however, in giving the
publicity, for the first time, to an anecdote,
which reflects signal honor upon General
Jackson, and indeed upon the American
character.—The authenticity of the story
is unquestionable. We heard it from a gen-
tleman of distinguished literary eminence,
whose writings have placed him among the
first of living authors, and of whom any
country might be, as he is, justly proud.
It was related in a company of whom was
another distinguished individual, now re-
presenting his country abroad, but, at the
time to which the anecdote refers, holding a
situation, near the person of its hero, which
enabled him to bear testimony, from person-
al knowledge, to its truth.

In the year 1824, our informant met, at
the table of General Sir George Airey,
many distinguished Englishmen, then in
Paris. The conversation turned on the pend-
ing Presidential election, and fears were ex-
pressed that, should General Jackson be
elected, the amicable relations between the
two countries might be endangered, in con-
sequence of his implacable hostility to Eng-
land, and his high handed exercise of pow-
er, as evinced during his command at New
Orleans. The necessity, on the part of our
informant, of replying to these observations,
was superseded by the prompt and gener-
ous outbreak of one of the guests.—Col
Thornton, of the 95th—an officer well known
for his frank and gallant character, and
whose regiment suffered severely in the at-
tack of the 8th of January. He testified, in
the handsomest terms, to the conduct of
Gen. Jackson, as an able and faithful com-
mander on that occasion, and declared that,
had he not used the power confided to him
in the high handed way alluded to, New
Orleans would infallibly have been captured.
As to the charge of implacable hostility,
Col. Thornton declared, that in all the in-
tercourse, by flag and otherwise, between the
British commanders, General Jackson had
been peculiarly courteous and humane, and,
to support this assertion, he gave two
striking occurrences. He then proceed-
ed to state, that, on the day after the attack,
the British were permitted to bury their
dead, lying beyond a certain line a hundred
or two yards in advance of General Jack-
son's entrenchments—all within that line be-
ing buried by the Americans themselves.—
As soon as this melancholy duty was per-
formed, the British General was surprised
at receiving a flag, with the swords, epau-
lettes and watches of the officers who had
fallen, and a note from General Jackson,
couched in the most courteous language,
saying that one pair of epaulettes was still
missing, but that diligent search was mak-
ing, and when found it should be sent on.
These articles—always considered fair ob-
jects of plunder—were rescued by General
Jackson, and thus handed over, with a re-
quest that they might be transmitted to the
relatives of the gallant officers to whom
they had belonged.

This anecdote, and the frank and soldier-
like style in which it was given, turned the
whole current of feeling in favor of the
General, and drew forth an expression of
applause from all parts of the table. "For
myself," said our informant, "I felt a flush
on my cheek, and a thrill of pride through
my bosom, and in my heart I thanked the
old General for proving, by his chivalrous
act, that the defenders of our country
were above the sordid feelings of mercenary
warfare."

The Indian thirst for titles, and especially
for those of the field, in this country, was
very fairly shown in the family of Corporal
Fieldpiece. Returning from the field to the
peaceful shade of his wife and his little ones
on the day of promotion, the Corporal was
thus accosted by his spouse—"Will it an-
swer now, my dear, to let our children play
with those of the neighbors, since you have
been elected?" The children afterwards,
hearing much said about it, asked, "are we
not all Corporals, ma?" "Pish," answered
the matron, "I guess you aint—*nobody* is
Corporal but your *pa and I.*"

Working Men's Press.

Typographical Error—A merchant adver-
tises for sale in the Boston Courier, a few
dozens of *pies* [lies]—And a medicine is ad-
vertised in another Boston paper, which to be
of any service must be applied *internally* and
eternally (externally.)

POTATO PUDDING.

In the hands of an economical house-
keeper, as vegetable can afford a greater va-
riety of cheap and wholesome preparations
than the potato. The following is Dr.
Kitchener's direction for a cottage potato
pudding

Peel, boil and mash, a couple of pounds of
potatoes, beat them up into a smooth batter,
with about three quarters of a pint of milk,
2 ounces of moist sugar, and 2 or 3 beaten
eggs

Bake it about three quarters of an hour.
Three ounces of currants or raisins may
be added.

Leave out the milk and add three ounces
butter, it will make a very rich dish.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

CLOVER AND WHEAT.

Among all the modern improvements in
agriculture, none are of greater importance
than the substitution, of a rotation of crops,
in place of manure. By a proper attention
to this, land may not only be prevented
from becoming poor, but may be increased
in fertility. For this purpose, there has not
as yet, been any crop discovered, so general-
ly approved of in this section as clover,
or at least none that is so well calculated to
improve our lands and prepare them for the
leading crop, wheat, which under proper
management will in all probability continue
to be the staple article of Western New
York.

Barn yard manure has always been con-
sidered valuable by every well informed ag-
riculturist and there are many crops to which
it can be applied to advantage. The crops to
which manure from the yard or compost
heap are applied to best advantage are of
small consideration when compared to our
cropped wheat. Manure might also be ap-
plied to those lands intended for wheat, but
where farmers sow from fifty to two hundred
acres, the small quantity collected in yards
and compost heaps, would do but little, to-
wards preparing or keeping farms from be-
coming impoverished. Even allowing that
a sufficient quantity of barn yard manure
could be collected by every farmer for his
wheat fields, it could not be applied at the
same expense, with which fields are now re-
cruited by means of clover and a proper
rotation of crops.

That a rotation of crops is absolutely ne-
cessary upon most lands, every experienced
farmer will readily admit. It is a well estab-
lished principle that each plant requires a
particular kind of food, and by continuing
the same plant upon grounds for many years
that particular food becomes exhausted, but
by introducing a crop which requires a dif-
ferent kind of food, the former or that ex-
hausted by other crops is allowed to accu-
mulate; the crops requiring the same food,
may in some instances, be allowed to suc-
ceed each other, by introducing the one less
valuable, and allowing that to decompose
upon the soil to furnish food to the more va-
luable one. This is the case when clover is
used to prepare the ground for wheat.

By analysis it is found that both clover
and wheat contain a small quantity of lime,
and of course soils which do not contain
this naturally, must be supplied with it arti-
ficially, before these crops can be grown to
advantage. Lime requires also to be in dif-
ferent conditions, in order to be taken up by
different plants. Experience has demonstrat-
ed that when the sulphate of lime of plaster
of paris is applied to soils, that it increases
the growth of clover, and that when clover
grown upon the soil is mixed, either by
ploughing in the whole crop or by turning
under the clover stubble, that it prepares
such soils for producing wheat in greater per-
fection than when manure is applied from
the yard

It has been by pursuing this course of til-
lage, or rotation of crops, that many lands
in Western New York, which by nature
were thin, light soils, and which did not
when first cultivated produce more than fif-
teen bushels of wheat per acre, have been
made to produce from thirty to forty bushels.

How long the fertility of lands thus man-
aged will continue to increase is unknown,
but there are many fields which have been cul-
tivated the greatest length of time, where
attention has been paid to rotation, produce
not only the greatest quantity but the best
quality of wheat.

Where fields are clear from stumps and
stones so that they can be ploughed deep
and regular, and where proper attention has
been paid to seeding with timothy and
clover, many prefer turning clover either in
crop or stubble under, and allowing it to
remain working the soil lightly with drags
and rollers. In this way it is thought the
greatest advantage by the preparatory crop
is realized.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND

VOL. VII. TUESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 3, 1833. **NO. 36.**

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

THE GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

When the Provincial Congress at Watertown, in Massachusetts, were collecting the facts of the battle of Bunker Hill, they made inquiry, and found that the number of papers then printed in the thirteen colonies were only twenty-six. One or two of them were in the hands of foreigners. In the whig papers they printed the statement of this fact, which had been recently published in New York and Philadelphia, from the tories. No one, then, had any suspicion of the slaughter made among the tories in Boston by the British forces. The British official return of killed and wounded in that battle did not reach this country until the next session. The patriotism of the people soon, not withstanding all the distresses of the revolutionary war, called for a more general diffusion of intelligence, and several new papers were established, but generally of a small size, and issued but once a week. On examining some of them at this day, it is found that there was much spirited writing in them. Many men of patriotic feeling and fine intelligence who were so situated that they could not take up arms, took up their pen to enlighten the public mind, and a high tone was given to the bold yeomanry and hardy mechanics of the country by the representations in the periodicals of the day. It was the advice of Dr. Franklin never to suffer the energies of the press to abate. He knew that the press was as powerful as the sword, and he was a better writer than fighter, although he fought, at one time of his life, held a military command. There was a great difficulty felt during this eventful period, in obtaining materials for printing papers and pamphlets upon. Large book printing was entirely suspended while the war lasted. Several timely supplies of paper were brought from the Mediterranean in our vessels, who had carried their dried fish to Lisbon and other Catholic countries; but not half enough to meet our wants.—Some of the letters of Washington and other officers of distinction, were written on paper that a pastry cook would not now design to use in her profession as being too coarse.

The spirit of the country was awake at the close of the war, and those who had read papers, could not do without them. Several weekly papers were soon established in the large cities, and weekly periodicals increased. The first were a luxury indeed, supported principally by the mercantile interest, but in 1783, when the Federal Constitution went into operation, the number of newspapers had not reached an hundred in the United States. The desire of the people to becoming acquainted with the proceedings of Congress, and to gain information abroad, soon caused them to multiply; and when the democratic party grew up, and different sort of spirit spread through the land, additional papers were found to come from almost every growing village. *Increase of opinion has given a different tone to the world, and is now almost incredible.* Daily papers are now as necessary as weekly ones were half a century ago; and their size has in many instances, quadrupled the size of a paper of that day. The elephantine sheet of the Courier and Enquirer, contains, on its weekly issues, none matter, to use the printer's phrase, than the yearly volume of any one of the first papers printed in New York.—Then advertisements appeared but rarely, the columns were filled with politics, news, or elaborate dissertations upon government, morals, agricultural and historical facts. The first page was honored with the most important articles. The last was not first as now. A reader sat down to a newspaper as he would to a book, and finished it with the last advertisement. He did not know how to execrate an hundred before he dined as the editor of a daily paper has to do at this present time; but perhaps therefore he remembered as much as he now does.

It was said fifteen years ago, that newspapers could not increase, the world was full of them; but it is an unquestionable fact, that within that space of time the number has doubled in the United States, and it is equally undeniable, that there are more direct newspaper establishments here, than all other countries united can number. They have become almost as necessary to the existence of a Republic, as any one of the articles of food or raiment in common wear among us. It was also said, that such a diffusion of periodicals would destroy a taste for the reading of books, but books, and great books, and large editions of them, are more rapidly sent out than newspapers.—Prophecy fails and calculation is staggered when the growth of our country is contemplated.

LYNN MANUFACTURES.

From statistical accounts in a review, of the business, as presented the other day to MS. to Mr. Gray, and now reported in the Lynn Record, we gather that in 1831 the whole value of boots and shoes made at Lynn was $942,000; 60 manufactories; total average of stock on hand $2,500; materials used in manufacture worth $11,236; of which the lasting cost $93,531, sole leather $165,666, ribbon $21,246, morocco skins $85,735, gallons $17,575, sheep skins $19,188 seats leather $14,044, domestic sheeting $8,192, shoe thread $7,401, R. sheeting and lackering $11,356, sewing silk $6,509, and even the binding thread $3,945, and the steel ornaments $3,000; all these exclusive of several thousand dollars worth of tacks, pegs and other small articles. The total number of boots and shoes made was 1,065,791, average number of journeymen employed 1,741; of binders 1653, in the whole business some seven eighths of the working people of the town, besides some hundreds employed in towns. All this was done in a year when which the business is said to have been well one fifth, and also fifteen of the other branches of business. The amount are thought to consist of labor. The amount would make the whole value manufactured $1,000,000 the labor $487,000.—*Mer. Jour.*

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ No exception is paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, of the year subscribed for, will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued unless at the editor's discretion) until all arrearages are paid, and a failure to notify a discontinuance, preserves to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered a fresh engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion, those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising, must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come free or pay.

To Capitalists.

THE subscriber, will receive to remove from the State and determined on an immediate sale of the land here to be offered, with the view of making the terms as favorable as possible, gives notice that a preference to the purchaser, claims of any other persons assigned and guaranteed out for credit in payment. Any one inclined to buy will please call early, that there may be sufficient time to arrange matters preparatory to delivering possession of the land at the next year. All that will be sold, the terms of the land on the credit sale of twenty years and containing about three hundred acres will be sold separately, at a discount equivalent to cash, and the purchaser must not exceed the discount of a note and a half from the sum ... paid in part will be taken in payment for this part. The title is indisputable, and ... to ... this farm, is extensively known and perhaps at a Thousand Dollars ... that such a tract of land ... market.

H. P. C. WILSON.

Oct. 29, 1833

Coach, Gig & Carriage Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity, to return our sincere and hearty thanks for the very liberal support which he has met with, since he has been engaged in business in this place.

And, he now takes the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general that he has just received from Philad. & Baltimore, with

A large and General Assortment of Materials

he has now in house ... as well as ... IRON, PLATED, AND SHEARING ... &c., and engagements in the ... shortest time that he is prepared to do work upon as ... as any other ... establishment upon the Shore. All work warranted for 12 months. Repairing at every ... on the shortest notice.

The public's obd. serv't.

JEREMIAH TOWNSEND.

Princess Anne, Feb. 9, 1833.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from most of with a full and general supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which he selected with great care from the latest importations, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass & Queensware, &c

Which he will dispose of ... small advances, for cash, or on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

Oct. 8, 1833.

Cash in Hand.

Wm Hayes Jones, Jr.

Will ... Male and female ... higher price ... cash ... 1833.

A Fresh Supply of *GOODS.*

IN addition to my former Stock of Goods I have just received and am now opening a fresh supply of the usual articles of Merchandise for Fall and Winter ... (except spirituous liquors,) all of which I will sell on moderate terms for cash, good paper, or on usual time.

I tender my thanks to those who have heretofore dealt with me, and now invite them and the public generally to call and examine my new assortment.

LITTLETON LONG

Princess-Anne, Nov. 12, 1833

Slaves Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase SLAVES, delivered in Princess Anne, on the wharf opposite the Old Foundry. He will attend in Princess Anne on every Tuesday and Saturday.

He has also such place to dispose of at the place above mentioned.

JOHN H. STEWART.

Nov 26, 1833

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Free School fund for Somerset County, will be expected to make their report to the Orphans Court, by the second Tuesday in December.

Nov. 27th, 1833.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court in Somerset County, the subscribers as administrators, will offer at public vendue ON WEDNESDAY the 18th day of DECEMBER next, at the late residence of William Jenkins, late of Somerset County deceased, all the PERSONAL ESTATE (negroes excepted) of said deceased, consisting of

Stock, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of six months will be given on all purchases over five dollars, on the purchaser of purchasers giving a note with approved security ... bearing interest from the day of sale, and for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMELIA PERKINS, Adm'x.
of Wm. Perkins, dec'd

Nov 26, 1833

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

November 20, 1833.

ON application of Levin N. White ... administrator of Levin White, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test

J. SMITH POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin White, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of June, 1834, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of November, 1833.

JOHN N. WHITTINGTON
Adm'r of Levin White, dec'd.

Nov 26, 1833.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

November 20, 1833.

ON application of Robert Stewart, Administrator of Thomas Stewart, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Stewart, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of June, 1834, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of November, 1833.

ROBERT STEWART, *Adm'r*
of Thomas Stewart, dec'd.

Nov 26, 1833

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Barnes & John Stevenson Administrators et David Lowe, against the goods and chattels of John Lowe Administrator of Eleanor Bailey, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz one negro man named Sam, one negro boy Lewis, one data Samuel, one data Dorch, which said property I shall proceed to sell, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Princess Anne on TUESDAY the 10th day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, satisfy the above said Fieri Facias and costs due and to become due.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, late Shff.

Nov. 19, 1833.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on open account are requested to come forward and close their respective accounts by cash, note or country produce, on or before the first day of January, 1834. Those who neglect to comply with this notice need expect no further indulgence.

ISAAC NEWMAN

Little Monie, Nov. 19, 1833.

Mules for Sale.

THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 24th of present month from a supply five to one hundred

MULES,

From the State of Missouri, being young and of the large size, very different from those usually offered in this State. Those wishing to purchase will please make application to

ASBURY JARRETT,
No 90, *Market Space*

Baltimore, Nov 9, 1833

Seeds, Trees, Plants,

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c &c.

For sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No 10, South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly for his concerns, and notices them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from a select portion of them can be annual supply of GARDEN SEEDS, and ... will be ... the first of November for ... orders wholesale and retail, with prompt ... and accuracy. As his price ... and as favorable terms as can be obtained by any dealer in the United States, *for genuine articles.*

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, strawberries, bulbous and other flower roots, will be procured monthly from the ... in this country, in most ... the ... and ... &c.

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, ploughs, threshing machines and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, will be procured from the best manufacturers in Baltimore.

Domestic Animals, particularly attended to. The Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and Holstein breed, also of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds, some of several valuable breeds, ... of poultry, such as the white Dorkings, Bremen and Westphalia geese, guinea and ... fowls and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds, and nothing are either kept for sale at the establishment, or forwarding form of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources in Europe.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, on much greater variety than any other establishment, and kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles connected by farmers ... and all other articles kept on hand, or within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, the old and well known whole seed house offer the most valuable on all communications for a value of ... published weekly, at the establishment, ... a year where advertisements and communications ... addressed, all letters must be ... to the editor or proprietor.

J. IRVINE HITCHCOCK

Notice.

THE ... HILL ... Court ... Somerset County Court ... 1833.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

November 19, 1833.

ON application of ELIJAH BROGDEN, Administrator of HENRY BROGDEN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of HENRY BROGDEN, late of Somerset County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of June, 1834, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1833.

ELIJAH BROGDEN, Adm'r.
of Henry Brogden, dec'd.

N. B. All those indebted to the said estate are requested to settle their accounts immediately as further indulgence cannot be given.

Nov 26, 1833.

GREENE'S

Periodical Library,

CONTAINING, in the cheapest possible form, ... and standard works: Lingard's History of England, Hogg's Edinburgh Magazine, Popular Science, Personal Adventures, Lives of Distinguished Musicians and Opera Tunes. It is published weekly, on Saturday at 48 cents per page, each page ... in advance and contains more ... than any other Periodical of the 3 weeks at the same price. The following works have been already published in the Library, viz.

Volume I. 1. The Life and Tools of Henry Pratchley, with experiments ... from his works, designed for the ... education, by J. H. L., Pr. Do. 2. Hoffman's Tales of Fancy, Pr. Do. 3. Hoffman's Tales of Fancy, ... 4. Lingard's History of England ... 5. Sir Jack Lasbo's Land of Romance ... 6. Square A. Round O. or, Personal Adventures of a Dutch Doll, ... 7. Lessons on Music ... 8. The Life and Times of Mozart ... 9. Nine Months Residence in New Zealand ... 10. The Life of Mozart ... 11. The Life and Times of Mozart ... 12. The Life and Times of Mozart ... 13. The Life and Times of Mozart ... 14. Musical Hinge, ... 15. Lessons on Music ... 16. Old Fiddle ... 17. The ...

Volume II. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume III. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume IV. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume V. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume VI. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume VII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume VIII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume IX. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume X. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XI. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XIII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XIV. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XV. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XVI. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XVII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XVIII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XIX. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XX. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXI. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXIII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXIV. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXV. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXVI. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXVII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXVIII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXIX. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXX. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXXI. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXXII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXXIII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXXIV. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXXV. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXXVI. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXXVII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXXVIII. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXXIX. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

Volume XXXX. 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ...

THE VILLAGE RECORDER.

Princess Anne, Md. [illegible]

☞ The Orphans Court of Somerset County will sit on Tuesday the 5th of December.

The first session of the Twenty-Third Congress seems have commenced yesterday, and the President will transmit his Message to-day. He is to-day.

Benjamin F. Butler passed through New Castle last week on his way to Washington to enter upon the duties of his office as Atty Genl. U. S.

Geo. W. Bright, Esq. of Va. is a candidate for the Speakership of the House of Congress.

Judge King, of Ala. stands in the minority of Senate on Cherokee Indian affairs. He is for the Cherokees. If this be so, the deficit existing in the Court of Inquiry will be made up by a noble song, of a few hundred [illegible]

We are required to record another Steamboat disaster on the Western waters, without shooter on the Western waters, involving the loss of a considerable number of lives. The frequent repetition of these sad occurrences utters a loud, and we think, irresistible call on Congress for the enactment of a law calculated to prevent that reckless waste of life and property. Legislature, earthquakes and cholera appear in their separate or combined forms, may be welcomed as the precursors of these appalling events, and we think it would be a proper attention to our interest would enable the constituted authorities to establish such a law. Congress would, almost inevitably, precede their recurrence.—*Balt. American.*

From the Cincinnati Advertiser, Nov. 18.

SECOND GREAT STEAMBOAT DISASTER & LOSS OF LIVES.

We learn from gentlemen who arrived here yesterday who were on board at the time the occurrence happened, that the steamboat *Illinois*, on her way from St. Louis to Louisville, on Friday, 8th instant, in the Mississippi river, about 5 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, collapsed one of her boilers, and that from 35 to 40 persons were either lost or injured. The 2d Engineer and Steward were among those lost, the others were passengers. None are buried at the mouth of the Ohio, and for a few miles above; about 20 are at the Sandland hospital. We understand one of the gentlemen to say, that more persons were seen to sink. The boat was aground at Louisville.

The case of the Editor of the Richmond Whig, brought before the State Court of Virginia, sitting at Richmond, by a writ of habeas corpus, has been decided in his favor, and he has been discharged from the custody of the Marshal.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Judge Brockenbrough yesterday gave a written opinion in this case, pronouncing the arrest of the Editor of the Whig in contempt of the authority of the court of Appeals, in unofficial cases, unlawful, and ordering the immediate discharge of the defendant, John H. Pleasants.

The same paper has the following paragraph in relation to the case of Lieutenant Randolph.

The Circuit Court of the U. States will not sit in this city on the 22d. Application will be made to it, for an injunction in the proceeding against Lieutenant Randolph. The judges may discharge him upon the ground of gross irregularity and abuse of the power given by the act of Congress of May 1826—or by his giving security for what may appear actually due Uncle Sam. If this be so, the deficit existing in the Court of Inquiry, will be made up by a noble song, of a few hundred [illegible]

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Richmond Compiler, dated

"NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9th 1833.

"By two Cholera and Yellow Fevers New Orleans has lost TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS IN ONE YEAR—say one-fourth of its population. Still it is gay here at New Orleans.

"Cotton is fallow to proper value, and we look forward to an active season. The sugar crop looks well, though this is the critical period."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of the American Colonization Society was held on the 19th inst. at Hudson. Dr. John Talman presided, and Messrs. Warren Rockwell and Silas Stone, were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Ralph Gurley, who explained the origin, principles and object of the Society. Resolutions introduced by James Strong, and Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq's. respectively were passed, approving of the Society and de-ioning ways and means to further its benevolent purposes.

Another meeting of the citizens of the county was also held at Hudson on the 13th inst. at which the following among other resolutions was adopted:—

Resolved, That we will co-operate with our fellow citizens in other parts of the State, in raising the sum of 20,000 dollars to be expended under the direction of the Society in establishing a settlement in Liberia to be called New York.

Another very large and respectable meeting was more recently held in the city of Troy on the same subject—Stephen Warren, Esq. was called to the chair, and John McCoun, Esq. appointed Secretary. The meeting, says the Troy Daily Gazette, was a palpable demonstration of the power and strength of public opinion in this city on the subject of colonization a demonstration from which the friends of the cause at home and abroad, have sufficient reason to gather encouragement. Mr. Gurley addressed the meeting here also with eloquence and effect. Among the resolutions adopted were the following—

Resolved, That we concur generally in the views expressed by the citizens of New York, at their recent meeting in the Masonic Hall, especially in regard to the expediency of raising twenty thousand dollars for the American Colonization Society, in this State, and that we will give to this measure our energetic co-operation and aid. [Carried unanimously.]

Resolved, That we will endeavor to raise in this city one thousand dollars in aid of the American Colonization Society, and that a committee be appointed to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to effect this object. [Passed unanimously.]

Cards were thereupon distributed among the individuals present and the sum of $355 immediately subscribed. Committees were also appointed to solicit subscriptions in the respective wards to make up the sum proposed, and a further resolution was adopted, authorizing the Ward Committees, at a small adjourned meeting for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Society in that city. We are happy to notice these indications of public feeling, and hope that the same spirit will become manifest throughout the State, producing similar fruits.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.

On Wednesday evening, a highly interesting meeting was held at the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Forsyth street, where we found a large congregation assembled, (it is believed not less than two thousand persons) to witness the exercises preparatory to the departure of Messrs Jason and Daniel Lee, two missionaries, for their mission to the Flat Head Indians, beyond the Rocky Mountains. The Rev. Bishop Hedding, presided, assisted by the Rev Samuel Merwin, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society. The exercises were as follows—Hymn by the choir; Prayer by the Rev. Hennan Bangs; The choir sung a suitable piece of music. The two Missionaries then addressed the audience and took their farewell in a solemn and very impressive manner. These gentlemen were followed on their remarks by the Rev. Dr. Macauley, of the Presbyterian Church.—The Doctor is at all times interesting, and on this occasion he was peculiarly so—he kept the listening multitude for almost twenty minutes in breathless silence.

He alluded to the importance of the mission—to the difficulties of arriving at the contemplated point—the dangers of the journey, &c. He then alluded to the probable results, if God in his providence should permit them to reach the country to which they are bound. He spoke of the Indians as being very anxious for the tidings of salvation—it was truly, said the Doctor, a Macedonian call "come over and help us."—The Rev. Spoke had reference to the three Flat Heads that came nearly three thousand miles in quest of him who could teach them how to worship the white man's God. Dr. Macauley was followed by the Rev. Samuel Merwin, after which a collection was taken up, amounting to upwards of one hundred and fifty dollars. After the business of the evening was over, some one moved that the Rev. Dr. Macauley should be made a Life Member of the Society, thereby adding $30 more to the collection, this was instantly done, and the meeting dispersed, we believe, highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

BONWELLS CASE.

The trial of George Bonwell, came on before the special court of oyer and terminer at Dover, on Thursday last. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General, Frame, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Clayton and Bates. We have not yet received the report of the trial, which we expected but we understand, that the case was committed to the jury on Friday night, about 10 o'clock, and that after being up the whole night and part of Saturday, they returned a verdict of—*guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.* Sentence was immediately pronounced upon the prisoner, viz—a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment for one year—the highest sentence allowed by our laws. Not having heard the evidence or the argument, we cannot of course know the mitigating circumstances, or judge of the power and influence of the eloquence, which produced a verdict so far below the public expectation. We are bound, however, by a proper respect for the laws and institutions of our country, to believe, that the circumstances of the case presented themselves in a very different aspect to the jury, from that in which they stand before the public, otherwise our confidence would be shaken in the efficacy and efficiency of those laws which are intended to protect human life and female weakness from savage violence or remorseless cruelty.

Delaware Journal.

The subject of the *test oath*" is again revived in the South Carolina papers. The design of exacting from every citizen an oath of primary and exclusive allegiance to the State, as a qualification for office, and a condition for the exercise of the right of suffrage, has been aroused by some of the papers of the dominant party, as a part of the policy of the next legislature. The *unionists*" protest vehemently against it, and announce a determination to resist it—"If" says the Courier they succeed in their unrighteous purpose, misfire, fire, if not bloody, will be the result." Again—"The Legislature of the State should hesitate long to exercise a power of this kind, conferred in a moment of high party excitement, especially when its exercision could not fail to light anew the smoldering embers of dissension and revolt, and involve us again in a disastrous and perhaps bloody struggle."

Balt. Amer.

By a Dr. arrival at New York, from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 24 ult and Liverpool to the 24th, from which it appears that Don Carlos, after defeating a strong force of the Queen's Regions, taking with him a nephew, Commander Rous, and a complement of marines, the Queen's Admiral, whom he had seized, to England after a voyage of nearly four years.

Captain Ross, it was found, had met with some rough treatment, and a subscription was, last year, set on foot in London to afford help to him, and Capt. Back undertook the chief of the fund. Our readers will probably remember his arrival in New York (Capt. R. was brought home in a vessel which he once commanded.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the brig Marcellus, at New York, the editors of the Commercial have received a file of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 11th ult. inclusive, and Malta papers to the 4th ult. These papers contain intelligence from Madrid to the 5th October.

The progress of the cholera is one of the most prominent topics in the papers. The number of cases in Seville on the 26th of September had been 3001, and the new cases on the 27th, no fewer than 777. Seville has a population of about one third of that of the city of New York. The deaths in Seville had, on some days, been more than 100, the last papers, however, state that the disease was abating in that city. It was still raging in Malaga; Huelva, Ovenza, and several other places.

The King of Spain's Will.—The most important clause of Ferdinand's will have been published. The Queen is appointed Guardian of his children, and sole Regent and Governess of the Kingdom during the minority of the heir apparent, to be assisted by the advice of a Council, composed of Cardinal Marcony Calatra, the Duke of Medinaceli, Grimaldi, the Marquis de la Amarilla, and D. Francisco Javier Caro. The document is dated June 14, 1830.

The death of the King of Spain was announced at Gibraltar on the 4th of October, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor caused an order for hoisting the Royal Standard half mast, and firing sixty minute guns.

The Queen Governess has issued a Manifesto, dated the 4th of October, declaratory of the principles she is determined to maintain in administering the government during the minority of her daughter, the Queen Donna Isabella. These are the protection of Religion and the Monarchical form of government, a long the first elements of existence for Spain, and the correction of whatever abuses may have crept into the management of affairs, and the inviolable observance of treaties entered into with other powers. She avers that she will not admit, as services or merits, either dark treasons or mercenary, or interpreted want of fidelity and adherence."

SPLENDID FOUR DAYS CELEBRATION AT HAVANA

We are indebted to a friend, says the *Boston Transcript*, for permission to publish the following extract of a letter dated

"HAVANA, Oct 17th, 1833.

"We are now in the midst of such demonstrations of joy as, in regard to labor and expense, the western world never witnessed; and when the occasion is considered, the swearing fealty to a successor to the crown of Spain, to a little girl three years old, they seem entirely disproportioned. An Obelisk was placed over the fountain in the Market square, one hundred feet in height. At each of the three gates of the Barracks were erected Facades, with various transparencies and devices, and the portraits of the King and Queen. The Governor's and Intendant's Palaces, each, were illuminated in front of the Governor's recently built by the Count Sotarenna, were ornamented with superb tapestry and transparencies, as were also many churches and private houses. In the Paseo, over the statue of Charles was erected a beautiful Gothic Temple, with various transparencies, about midway is a number of lamps and lanterns, and over the fountain of Neptune was erected a work for illumination.

"In addition to these, at every fifty feet along the whole extent of the side walks, there were three or more, studded with illuminated lamps, of which it was estimated there were twenty thousand in the Paseo. On the first day, there was exhibited in the Paseo, a Carousel, after the ancient manner, in which twelve Christian and twelve Moorish Knights, all clad in ancient armour, contended in mil and tournament. The action was crowned by the "Queen of Beauty," who was represented by a daughter of the Marquis de Monteleon. The Knights were young nobles of the first rank, and the Queen of Beauty, who wore "Palatine," cost their father, the Marquis of Monteleon, eleven thousand dollars! I feed the Government and individuals seemed to be vying with each other, who should give the most expensive demonstration of loyalty."

The London Times lately published some intercepted letters relating to the Portuguese contest, written by M. Gomez, the Portuguese Minister at Madrid. Some portions of them are amusing. The worthy royalist was a zealous servant of his worthy master, but some how or other there was a lamentable deficiency of money. The ship-money has never been very well paid, and the prerogative man, for every one and about the narrative of court intrigues and cabinet mysteries is interspersed by complaints of want of money in the course of the simplest things of life. He wanted to send a letter express, but that not the fund—and being invited to a public festival, he declares his inability to accept from the cash on hand, and he kept the invitation, and go decently, if it all, "on credit for days," says he, "that hitherto found it impossible to have a coffee, to go to the band, to dinner, and have been obliged to ask some one of my colleagues to take me in his." Only imagine the minister of a prominent kingdom of Europe, representing the pet of the Holy Alliance, without the ability to pay our cage hire, borrowing—Pitiable like—a ride from his neighbours.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the N. York Evening Star.

STATE OF EUROPE.

Amidst the cry of general peace throughout Europe, and the appearance of tranquility on the surface, the elements of disaffection and of war are but imperfectly concealed. Most of the Allied Powers however, are substituting these military dispositions, as an exceedingly serious for peace, having had sufficient experience in calculating the hazards and expense of war, and yet peace has so long prevailed, and so greatly increased, consequent so generally, that it may be questioned whether there is a single Prince of the present generation, O. P. Q of the Morning Chronicle, in discussing the question of disarming to Europe, says:

"*Can France, and will Europe disarm?* And the reply to both queries is the same. No! a thousand times no. What, disarm when the state of the continent on the back of the Tagus—when in Spain the partisans of the young Princess and Don Carlos may come to blows any one day, or any hour or day, is Portugal in a most dangerous state of health—and when 20,000 troops are actually ordered from Lisbon to Ingolstadt on French frontiers, and are ready to put down insurrections and treason in Bavaria, or where else the cause of the Holy Alliance may require? Disarm, when but a few hours ride of Switzerland was in danger of an Austrian invasion? Disarm, when in Belgium the sabres are being ground, and the bayonets of Holland, and where he has vowed to open, by force, a way through for his army of 50,000 men, to the Rhine, when the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia are engaged in drawing closer together an all mighty operation, and in forming a sort of military union against liberty? Disarm, when the Emperor of Austria threatens to take the Pope under his protection? and is urged by the French regiments from Ancona? Disarm, when Russia is forming a Tartar Cordon, on the frontiers of Poland, and when the mass of the army of the interior is assembling on the banks of the Vistula? Disarm, when the troops of the first Confederation are preparing to occupy Rhenish Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg? And, forsooth, when the Sultan is more more applying to Russia than to France, or England, for aid, and when the Pashas from his own subjects, whose violence and oppression have been exerted by the agents of Russia and Austria? and when the Governments of France and of England are protesting, through their Ambassadors at Constantinople, against the occupation which is proposed? No—no, it is well to be disarming. Marshal Soult may send a few men home on furlough to save supposed wages, but he cannot—the state and disarm. Nothing is settled. Every thing has to be settled yet, and the great European questions are as yet disposed of—and as long as they lie so, whilst the Congress of Manchester menaces the King of Holland, Don Miguel, Don Carlos, the Turks, Henry V and the German Confederation."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

MACCARONI.

This well known dish of the Italians, from the Lazzaroni up to a Cardinal, is supposed to be a favorite in our community. It is made of the finest wheat, and is a favorite with the Lazzaroni, or a few days, is a most dangerous state of health—and when 20,000 troops are actually ordered from Lisbon to Ingolstadt on French frontiers, and are ready to put down insurrections and treason in Bavaria, or where else the cause of the Holy Alliance may require? Disarm, when but a few hours ride of Switzerland was in danger of an Austrian invasion? Disarm, when in Belgium the sabres are being ground, and the bayonets of Holland, and where he has vowed to open, by force, a way through for his army of 50,000 men, to the Rhine, when the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia are engaged in drawing closer together an all mighty operation, and in forming a sort of military union against liberty? Disarm, when the Emperor of Austria threatens to take the Pope under his protection? and is urged by the French regiments from Ancona? Disarm, when Russia is forming a Tartar Cordon, on the frontiers of Poland, and when the mass of the army of the interior is assembling on the banks of the Vistula? Disarm, when the troops of the first Confederation are preparing to occupy Rhenish Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg? And, forsooth, when the Sultan is more more applying to Russia than to France, or England, for aid, and when the Pashas from his own subjects, whose violence and oppression have been exerted by the agents of Russia and Austria? and when the Governments of France and of England are protesting, through their Ambassadors at Constantinople, against the occupation which is proposed? No—no, it is well to be disarming. Marshal Soult may send a few men home on furlough to save supposed wages, but he cannot—the state and disarm. Nothing is settled. Every thing has to be settled yet, and the great European questions are as yet disposed of—and as long as they lie so, whilst the Congress of Manchester menaces the King of Holland, Don Miguel, Don Carlos, the Turks, Henry V and the German Confederation."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

ANTIQUITIES OF INDIANA.

The following interesting article on the subject of the mounds of Earth and other antiquities in Indiana is extracted from the *Indiana Gazetteer*, recently published by Messrs. Douglass and Maguire, of Indianapolis.

The most prominent monuments of antiquity in the State of Indiana are the numerous fortifications and mounds of earth which are found in this as well as the other western States. They are found throughout the whole extent of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and continuous usually to Mexico. The time when, by what people, and for what purpose, these monuments of human labor were raised, is a subject which still remains involved in obscurity, and probably will baffle all attempt to unveil it, to the end of time. There is no circumstance to aid our conjectures respecting the time of their construction, the timber has grown to the same age, and has fallen and passed through the decay of ages, in the same situation as in the adjacent forests. On the other hand they are frequently found on alluvial lands, and such instances do not appear to be of the most ancient formation.—The fortifications are generally circular, some are elliptical, and some triangular, and many, irregular. The walls are composed of earth, and their height and varieties, from the low small ridge which is but barely discernible, to the strong bold mound of from twenty to thirty feet in perpendicular elevation, and as steep on the sides as the earth can be made to lie; though it is also evident that the surface of earth was in all its parts. They are equally various in the quantity of ground enclosed, some forty acres, others but a few, while others include forty, fifty or, an hundred acres. They generally have a number of entrances, the gateways generally being left unclosed, and the plan of construction. The mounds of earth are found in almost all parts of the country, but the most remarkable in this State are in the vicinity of the Wabash, near to Vincennes.

Does one of these mounds, in full view of Vincennes, Gen. G. R. Clarke marched the little Spartan band, with whom he in 1778, defeated and took, that year from the British in the year 1779, advantageously entrenched on the mound, and concealing them on the adjoining wood, so the by passing the same road, and exhibiting the same several times, the enemy were deluded into the belief that they number was tenfold greater than it in reality. Nothing has been discovered to the construction of these mounds, to distinguish them from monuments of the same description in the neighboring States

Various conjectures have been formed with respect to the primary use and design of these monuments. Seems to be generally conceded that those which are comparatively called forts were intended as places of defence in war, but the mounds, some of them are of a different character, appropriated to a different purpose. Some have supposed them to have been designed for the performance of superstitious rites or forms of worship. Others have supposed them to have been used as alarm towers, and consider them as a kind of signal stations. Another class, that they were used as cemeteries, in which dead bodies were deposited on occasions of great mortality, and that the mound was raised over the place where the country was first explored by white men. Some are of the opinion that they were used for a burial place, a short distance below Wheeling, were believed to be depositories of the dead, and a creek which passes through that neighborhood was called Grave creek, by which name it is known to the present day.

The theory is strongly corroborated by the fact that human bones have been found in most of those which have been examined.

The water of this article had an appearance, some years since, of a mound, one of those mounds, which had been cut away on one side, so as to present a perpendicular surface of ten or twelve feet in height. It was evidently observable that the different strata of earth, of which the mound was composed, were different from each other in color, and in the manner of taking from the earth in the immediate vicinity of the mound.

The different layers of earth were from nine inches to a foot in thickness, and between the different strata was a streak of an ashy appearance, interspersed with a coal, of charcoal, which upon examination was found to be charcoal bedded in wood, when in those than strata of ashes and coal, the bodies of human beings of all ages lay in horizontal position. These facts have led to the conjecture that, at whatever period the mounds were erected, the occasion was to dispose of the dead, by first laying the corpse on the surface and burning, and then covering the bones with a mound of earth, and that this process, repeated from time to time, produced, in a series of years, perhaps of ages, the monument which we now behold, been productive of no much speculation.

There are other vestiges of the ancient population of this country, though inferior in magnitude to those already noticed. Numerous axes, formed out of stone, are found in the surface of the earth, weighing from half a pound to two or three pounds, with a groove round each, at a convenient distance from the poll, by which a wooden handle might be fastened to fit it for use. Also, darts of different sizes, evidently the product of human labor, are found in great numbers throughout the country. The citizens of Gosheville, in Sullivan county, Indiana, have found, in working well in that village, found a well put plank, something over a foot in breadth, and above two inches in the knees, upwards of forty feet below the surface of the earth, in a state of perfect preservation and retaining the marks of the axe by which it had been cut, as plainly as if but just been more than a week from the mill.

From the entire absence of engravings, on medals, or tablets, of any description, it may be safely inferred that the race to which the whole have left behind them the evident signs of their existence, were destitute of letters, and from this circumstance, which is the last, and most conclusive, proof of their mechanism to an extent beyond what is common among savages, we infer.

Married,

On Wednesday last, Mr. John Cockrin to Miss Sarah Ballard, both of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. George McElhiney, Mr. Charles G. Gardner of Washington county Virginia, to Mrs. Henrietta Brown of Princess Anne.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, at the residence of her father, in Worcester County, on Tuesday last, Miss Mary G. Revans, daughter of Roland Revans, Esq. in the 23d year of her age.

In the death of this amiable and deserving lady, the society to which she belonged has sustained an irreparable loss. But who shall speak without a feeling of mournful tenderness of her bereaved father, sisters and brothers—Time and the healing influence of a young dawning Providence can alone bring comfort to down anguished bosoms.

As the Lord temper the winds to the shorn lamb, may Divine Providence graciously alleviate the grief of her deponding relatives.

☞ For example of antiquated truth, Compared in sufficing and well-polished truth, Good without more, without pretension Just to her need, in every thought sincere, She knew as well but what Jehovah might hear, or, Of useless manners, unofficious round Lover of peace, and friend of human kind, Friend of the poor, friend of her country, Go, and exalt thy mate! Go and

From the Baltimore Prices-Current of last Evening.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, N. C. 29

Flour—best white wheat family 56 a 5 25, 24 quarter, 4 25 a 4 75, super Howard street 4 37 a 4 50, do. City mills 4 37 a 4 50, do. City mills, 5 62 a 5 75, ordinary 4 00 a 4 25, Corn Meal 3 00 a 3 50, Corn—Red 1 00 a 1 05, white do. 1 20 a 1 22, Corn, old yellow, 57 a —, white 50 a 55, Oats, 33 a 35, Rye, 1 20 a 1 25, Peas, cow-pea, 65 a —, black eye, 75 a —, Pork, prime, 17 a —, Clear Seed 13 a 14, Beef, prime, 7 a 8, do. Cut 14 a 16, 100 a —, Tall Meadow Oat Grass 2 00 a —, Herd Grass 1 25 a —, Lucerne 37 a —, Timothy 2 00 a 2 25, Clover 14 a 15, Lou 16 a 18, Molt 14 a 15, Tow 11 a 12, Hemp, Russia, 160 a 180, Country, 120 a 130, Cotton—Virginia, 7 a 7, Upland 10 a 12, Alexandria 10 a 12, Tobacco—Ohio, common 3 50 a 4 50, Ohio, fine 5 a 6, Maryland common 3 a 4, Maryland fine 5 a 6, Virginia common 3 a 4, Virginia fine 5 a 6, Virginia Leaf 6 a 8, Hay, Timothy 1 00 a 1 05, Hay, Prairie 75 a 80, Hay, Straw 50 a 55, Hides, Dry 8 a 9, Hides, Green 6 a 7, Hides, Salted 8 a 9, Tallow, Rough 6 a 7, Tallow, Rendered 8 a 9, Tallow, Leaf 9 a 10, Wool, Merino, Washed 45 a 50, Wool, Merino, Unwashed 30 a 35, Wool, Mixed, Washed 40 a 45, Wool, Mixed, Unwashed 25 a 30, Wool, Tub Washed 45 a 50, Wool, Tub Washed 40 a 45, Wool, Tub Washed 35 a 40, Wool, Tub Washed 30 a 35, Wool, Tub Washed 25 a 30, Wool, Tub Washed 20 a 25, Wool, Tub Washed 15 a 20, Wool, Tub Washed 10 a 15, Wool, Tub Washed 5 a 10, Wool, Tub Washed 1 a 5, Wool, Tub Washed 0 a 1, Wool, Tub Washed 0 a 1, Wool, Tub Washed 0 a 1

POETRY.

From the Token & Atlantic Souvenir for 1834.

WHY DONT HE COME.

BY R. P. GILLD.

The ship has anchored in the bay!
They've dropp'd her every wings, & some
Have mann'd the boats and come away,
But where is he? why don't he come?

Among the throng, with busy feet,
My eye seeks him it cannot find,
While others waste their friends to greet,
Why, why is he so long behind?

Because he hade me dry my cheek,
I dried it, when he went from us—
I smiled with lips that could not speak,
And now, how can he linger thus?

I've felt a brother's parting kiss,
Each moment since he turn'd from me,
To love it only in the bliss
Of meeting him—where can he be?

I've rear'd the rose he bade me rear—
I've learned the song he bade me learn,
And nursed the bird, that he might hear
Us sing to him, at his return.

I've hoarded many a lovely flower,
His dear, dear picture to unwreathe,
While dialing fancy, hour by hour,
Has made it smile and seem it breathe.

I wonder if the flight of time,
Has made the likeness now, unlike,
And if the sea or foreign clime,
Has touched him with a darker hue

For I have watch'd until the sun
Has made my longing vision dim,
But cannot catch a glimpse of one
Among the crowd, that looks like him.

How slow the heavy moments waste,
While thus he stays! where, where is he?
My heart leaps forth—hope, impatient haste
It leaps to meet and welcome thee!

Thou lovely one, the mournful tale
That tells why he comes not, will make
Thy heart to bleed, thy cheek look pale
Death finds no tie too strong to break'

The bird will wait his master long,
And ask his morning gift in vain;
Ye both must now forget the song
Of joy, for sorrow's plaintive strain.

The face whose shade thy tender hand
Has wreathed with flowers, is changed! but
Nor sun, nor air of foreign land [sea,
Has wrought the change, for where is he?

Where? ah! the solemn deed, that took
His form, as with their sad farewell
His brethren gave the leaf, last look,
And lower'd him down: that deep must tell!

But ocean cannot tell the wh ?ere
The part that death can never chill,
Nor floods dissolve—the living soul,
Is happy, bright, and blooming still.

And nobler songs than e'er can sound
From mortal voices greet his ear,
Where sweeter, fairer flowers are found
Than all he left to wither here.

This, this is why he does not come,
Whom thy fond eye has sought so long'
Wait till thy days have fill'd their sum;
Then find him in an angel throng'

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lowell Journal

An African's Revenge.

[The following thrilling tale is translated from a passage in Eugene Sue's French novel of Atar Gul. The scene is laid in Guadaloupe. It is merely necessary to premise that Atar Gul was a favorite slave, whom Colonel Walbi brought from Africa a few years before the event described is supposed to have taken place. Atar Gul always appeared faithful to his master, and grateful for his kindness to him—but in secret he brood d over the loss of his liberty, and vowed to be deeply revenged. Smiles clung on his countenance, but deadly hatred rankled in his heart.]

When Atar Gul had nearly reached the summit of the mountain, the sun had already risen, and the lofty hights of Le Souffleur threw their shades to a great distance across the vallies below. As he was about entering a sort of cell, formed of huge blocks of granite, which seemed to have been fantastically heaped up around, he heard a fearful sound, and stopped short—it was the sharp hiss of a serpent!—He soon after heard the flapping of wings over his head, and on looking up, he saw one of those large birds, called by Secretaries, or Man of War Birds, common in tropical climates, which having already descried the serpent was making wide circles in the air, but appeared nearer his destined prey every moment.

The serpent seemed aware of the superiority in force—and was rapidly gliding towards his den, when the bird, apparently aware of his intention, descended with the rapidity of lightning, and alighted in his path—and with heritage wings, which were terminated with a bony protuberance, and which served him both as a weapon and a shield, he actually prevented the retreat of the venomous reptile

The serpent now became enraged and the beautiful and variegated [illegible] skin, sparkled in the sun [illegible] and azure. Its head was [illegible] fire with rage and [illegible] its tongue, and hissed the [illegible] hisses.

The hope bird extended one of [illegible] wings, and with a lunging air on the serpent, advanced to the combat. [illegible] antagonist watched his movements, and with quick motions of his body to the right and left, [illegible] strokes, and feeling that the muscle of warlike would not long avail him, he at length darted at the bird, and vainly attempted to fix his poisonous fangs in his body, and crush him in his fold. But the Secretary caught him in one of his claws, and with a furious blow of his beak, fractured his cranium. The serpent struggled violently for a few moments—but resistance was useless—and he was soon stretched lifeless before his victorious enemy.

But ere the bird had time to enjoy the fruits of his victory, the report of a musket was heard, and the Secretary in his turn, lay dead by the side of his venomous antagonist. Atar Gul turned his head, and saw Theodore standing on a rock above him with a smoking piece in his hand.

"Well, Atar Gul," and the young man, sliding down from the summit of the rock—was not that well done?"

"It was a good shot, master—but I am sorry that you have killed the bird—for these Secretaries wage war with the venomous serpents with which our mountains are infested." And the black pointed to the venomous reptile—which was seven or eight feet long and four or five inches in diameter

"Ah!" exclaimed Theodore—"I regret it now—for I do detest these hideous serpents—I would give half my fortune to be able to exterminate the monsters".

"Are you right mad?" said Atar Gul—"This was a great incident, and the rare [illegible] of chance possess."

"It is not only that," said the young man, "but you know that my betrothed Margerite—whom if Heaven wills, I am to wed to-morrow, has a great and uncontrollable antipathy to the sight of one of these animals. Less so now, than formerly I confess—for once the name of such would almost depress her of sensation. But her fathers, her mother, and myself have at various times tried to conquer her fears—but deep rooted fears of these reptiles. We have tried to accustom her to the sight of them, and have often thrown them in her way after they had been killed—and then laughed at her screams of terror.

"That is the only way to conquer her—foolish antipathy, master," said the wily African "In my country we thus habituate our women and children to sights of horror. But a thought strikes me. A means presents itself of curing her of these foolish fears, if you can only be prevailed upon to adopt it?" And his eyes were for an instant lighted up with a flash of ferocious delight. "We will take the snake home with us. But first let us cut off his head.—We cannot too much possess ourselves."

"Noble fellow" and Theodore, as he assisted Atar Gul to separate the head of the serpent from the body

"*It is a female,*" whispered Atar Gul to himself, "and the male cannot be far off."

They proceeded towards Col Walbi's habitation—the black dragging after him the bleeding corpse of the serpent. The house in which the Colonel resided like most of the houses in that climate, consisted of but one story, with some in one of the wings was the bed chamber of Marguerite. A piazza in front of the windows, and a jalousie, screened the room from the dazzling heat of the tropical sun.

Theodore ascended the window unperceived—it opened the jalousie, and beneath—Marguerite was not. Terrified, he took the serpent from the hands of Atar Gul, who—it seemed through an excess of precaution—fastened the head of the reptile on the window frame. The slave had the serpent, which he held by the tail, and with the bleeding head fastened to the frame, on the dining table. He then retired, and closed the jalousie. As he passed through, he met Colonel Walbi, who began to rate him for a trick, which Theodore was planning to Marguerite.

[illegible] Theodore's consternation. The hand of a man, and he alone. It is a secret [illegible] and mortal terror—and which had deserted the apartment. The little [illegible] with white gauze [illegible] and mouse look. The little dark [illegible] sallow cheeks [illegible] of pearl—those jet black eyes—a word, all those features [illegible] which are so precious to a [illegible] Love and Happiness.

The door opened and Marguerite entered. She was in her nightdress [illegible] and a ribbon, which Theodore had presented to her the day before [illegible] the long black hair. She was [illegible] and looking round for her lover.

"Good [illegible]" exclaimed the lovely girl, "I must not be so careless as to permit [illegible] Theodore with whom I am to be [illegible] Neither am I afraid of being [illegible] passes."

She approached [illegible] the place to which Theodore had [illegible] the serpent [illegible] Immediately [illegible] the reptile [illegible] the Negro [illegible] the Colonel [illegible] Theodore [illegible] the Negro [illegible] the Colonel [illegible] Theodore [illegible] the Negro [illegible] the Colonel [illegible] Theodore